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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 271 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Action Against Nazi Atrocities

Bombay Jatha Honoured By Prompt Arrest

MORE BATCHES READY FOR RAJKOT

State Authorities On War Path: Agency To Rescue Of Thakore

(From Our Special Correspondent)
RAJKOT, November 14.

The Bombay batch of ten volunteers headed by Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah was arrested to-day while they were being taken in a procession. They were forced into a police van amidst great enthusiasm of the crowds.

The people of Rajkot gave them hearty cheers near the Mill Road.

After their arrest a huge procession of men and women marched through the streets shouting slogans.

Mr. Virchand P. Shah gave a message that they were proud of being arrested so soon. "We hope that others will follow."

It seems Rajkot State authorities are definitely on the war path. Recruitment is being made in the Police Department. The Agency also has lent the service of some policemen, and it is alleged that a neighbouring State has also come to its help by lending some police unofficially.

The Thakore Saheb who up to now was inaccessible to anybody except Darbar Viravala, gave interviews to citizens who were not connected with the movement. The citizens gave a warning to the Thakore Saheb that he was heading for disaster by repressive policy and also advised him to mend matters by consulting Sardar and Gandhiji before it was too late. But the Thakore Saheb, it is understood, was in no mood to hear this salutary advice. He seemed to be banking too much upon the Agency's support in crushing the movement.

Rulers of Palitana, Bhavnagar and other States who are here on private business are eagerly watching the developments. It is expected that they will meet the Thakore Saheb and discuss the situation with him.

It is reliably understood that Rajkot State has taken a loan of 4 lacs from the Imperial Bank on negotiable securities, out of which the State has repaid three lacs to another bank. The State authorities are trying to take a loan from the Government of India. The Government, it is understood, would not lend any money, unless some sort of administrative control by a British civilian is accepted by the Thakore Saheb. The situation is deteriorating day by day.

BOMBAY BATCH TO BE DEPORTED?

The Rajkot police made a general round up to-day in the villages and arrested 37 Parishad workers, including Shivanandji Bhikhubhai Dhrub Vallabhdas and others. Two Parishad cars plying in villages have been taken possession of by the police. More batches of volunteers have rushed to the villages. More jathas from Jamnagar, Charodiya and Bhavnagar are rushing to Rajkot. From inquiries in official circles, it has been known that the State has not yet decided whether they would deport the Bombay batch or try them before Court. More arrests are expected to-morrow.

MORE BATCHES FROM BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

Rajkot residents of Bombay are arranging to send series of batches of volunteers to Rajkot to participate in the Satyagraha.

Mr. Manekial Premalshah a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee leaves Bombay tonight for Rajkot with ten volunteers. A third batch will leave Bombay on Wednesday. It will be led by Mr. Dhurlabji Umedchand Parikh, a prominent cotton merchant.

Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, the General Secretary of the All-India States Peoples Conference will also lead a batch on Friday. And a fifth batch will be taken by Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, editor, "Janma-Bhoomi", Bombay, the following day. Mr. Samaldas Gandhi is a nephew of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

REPRESSION SPREADS TO VILLAGES

No Resignation Of Magistrate

RAJKOT, Nov. 14.

Mr. Sobhagyachand Doshi, Magistrate, retired today on a month's leave and did not resign his post as was anticipated earlier. Mr. Talakshi Doshi, the Mill Agent of the State Textile Mills, has resigned and business was suspended today and will remain suspended tomorrow also.

Members of the Kathiawar Bar Association have issued a statement on yesterday's lathi charges in which several persons were illegally injured. They have submitted the names of Policemen responsible for the injuries, and it now remains what action the Dewan will take on the statement.

Picketing at the Durbargarh was interfered with by the Sowars attached to the Agency who arrived on the scene without their distinguishing badges. Banned newspapers which were brought into the territory in defiance of the prohibitory order were auctioned at ridiculous prices.

REPRESSION IN VILLAGES

Repression in the rural areas has started. Farmers who are known to have sympathies with the agitation or who are actively connected with the movement in some way or another are being threatened with attachment of their lands.

Bundles of the banned newspapers which were confiscated at the station platform were rained

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5).

Unity Talks In Hyderabad

MOVE TO APPEASE POPULAR UNREST

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.) Nov. 14.

To appease the popular unrest in the Hyderabad State, the Nizam's Government are speeding up the preparation of the Reforms Committee's Report, which will in all probability be published by the end of December.

UNITY TALKS RESUMED

With the same object in view the Hindu-Muslim Unity talks were also resumed and the popular leader Mr. Narsingrao, it is learnt, met Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung five times during the past week and also interviewed two of the Hindu leaders, Mr. G. Naval and Swami Ramanand, now in jail.

NIZAM'S GOVT. PREPARES

If, however, the unity talks fail to bring about an understanding, the Nizam's Government are preparing to meet the emergency. It is understood that in such event a number of leaders will be interned; and orders have already been issued for the transfer of 100 convicts from the Hyderabad Central Jail to the District Jails to make place for politicals.

HYDARI-JAMNALALJI TALKS

No Politics Discussed?

(From A Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

I am in a position to contradict the recent report that appeared in your paper regarding the subject matter of the talks between Sir Akbar Hydari and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj

With all respect, I would point out that the report was not fair either to Sir Akbar or to Sethji, for politics was the last thing either of them had in view.

This interview should never have come in the public eye until the negotiations were concluded. But as your correspondent has thought it fit to mention the matter, one cannot help giving publicity to the Conference in regard to its object.

While it is true, as I have already stated, that the talk was not even semi-political or intended to be such, it may be of interest to know that Sethji, as a patriot Indian vitally interested in the welfare of Indian industries sought an interview with Sir Akbar in connection with one of India's well-known industries.

If the conversation has already taken place or if any conclusions have been reached as a result of the conversations in difficult to say but neither Sir Akbar nor Sethji had the least idea that this interview was going to be exploited by interested people for political purposes.

MORE SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

Congressmen And Civil Liberties Union Members Jailed

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) Nov. 14.

"The State Congress with its torch of truth and non-violence is facing the bureaucracy of Hyderabad." Thus observed Mr Shankerrao Srinivasrao Telkikar, a leading lawyer of Nanded and seventh Dictator, prior to his and his four colleagues' arrest this evening. The Organising Secretaries are: Messrs. Vasanth Bhagvanthrao Deshmukh, Shamrao Tadlimbker, Gunderao Almelker and Bhimrao Malherrao Kale. In his statement the Dictator offer-

(Continued on page 4, col. 2)

Seth Govinddas, Member of the Central Legislative Assembly, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress.

PREMIERS ADDRESS VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

In pursuance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's telegram to the Congress Premiers advising them to request the Governor-General to delete Section 49 of the Income-tax Bill, the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, the Hon. Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla and the Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, have sent telegrams to the Government of India, copies of which have been sent to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.—United Press.

NO RETURN OF COLONIES

Germany's Fitness Questioned In Commons

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Asked in the House of Commons to give an assurance that no transference of Mandates of Tanganyika and other African territories, formerly under German Rule, will be effected until adequate financial compensation is given to the enterprisers and investors, who have been engaged in developing the territories, Mr. Chamberlain referred the questioner to Mr. Baldwin's speech in 1935, in which Mr. Baldwin said that no British territory and no territory under British Protection or Mandate would be transferred from British sovereignty or authority, without the fullest regard being paid to the interest of all sections of the population in the territories concerned.

GERMANY'S FITNESS QUESTIONED

Mr. Pilkington (Conservative) asked: "Does he not think that that recent happenings in Germany have made it abundantly clear that Germany is not yet fit to undertake the welfare of the native populations". (Cheers).

Mr. Chamberlain gave no reply. Asked whether Parliament would be consulted before any discussions were initiated with foreign Powers respecting transfer of Mandated or Colonial territories, Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Baldwin had stated in 1936 that the Government would not commit themselves to any settlement without giving the House full opportunity for discussion.

Replying to a suggestion that there were already misgivings that the House might be presented with an accomplished fact, Mr. Chamberlain thought that his assurance ought to be sufficient.—Reuter.

PARALLEL GOVT. OF CONGRESS!

Tory Member Raises Scare In Commons

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons Sir Nairne Sandeman asked what steps the Government of India were taking in view of the attempt by the Working Committee of the Congress to establish an organisation parallel to that of the Central Government and in opposition thereto.

Replying on behalf of the Under-Secretary of State, Col. Llewellin said that he was not aware of any action taken by the Congress in the direction suggested, which called for special measures by the Government of India.

Sir Nairne Sandeman: "If I send particulars will he take up the question?"

Col. Llewellin intimated that he would look into the matter.

PRESS MESSAGES

Mr. Day asked whether any alteration had been made in the Rules under the Telegraph Act in the last two years, under which censorship of Press messages to and from India had been altered.

Col. Llewellin replied that no change had been made.

Mr. Day: "Am I to understand that correspondence of reputable agencies and newspapers are allowed through uncensored?"

Col. Llewellin: "I don't think my answer goes as far as that."—Reuter

BREACH OF CONCORDAT

Pope Protests Against Italian Marriage Laws

ROME, Nov. 14.

The Vatican has protested to the Italian Government against an article in the new Italian Racial Law, forbidding marriage of Italian Aryans with persons of another race.

The Vatican holds that the law is a unilateral breach of the Concordat of 1929.

According to "Osservatore Romano", the Pope did his utmost to avoid the eventuality by making his views known in advance even to the extent of sending personal rescripts to Sgr. Mussolini and the King, but the new laws were issued without the agreement of the Church.—Reuter.

S. A. UNION-BURMA TRADE PACT

PRETORIA, Nov. 14.

The South African Union Government announces the completion of preliminary commercial agreement with Burma on the basis of reciprocal "most favoured nation" treatment, which will operate from Dec. 5, 1938.—Reuter.

PREPARATIONS FOR MASS TREASON TRIAL

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

Preparations for the Mass Treason Trial are being completed. The trial is expected to begin before the People's Court in the beginning of the year. Twenty-one persons accused of intrigues against the State, apparently include Herr Ernst Niekisch, on charges connected with the so-called Freedom Party and similar secret organisations. Herr Niekisch has become known as the author of the articles and books against the Republican Government and the Versailles Treaty.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The death has occurred of Sir Cecil Wilford Brett.—Reuter.

Plight Of German Jews Raised In Commons

Chamberlain Decides To Protest: Archbishop Prays While Nazis Prey

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain declared that he regretted that Press reports of the action taken against Jews in Germany appeared to be substantially correct. These had now been to some extent corroborated by Dr. Goebbels.

No one would want to defend the senseless crime committed in Paris, but there would be deep, widespread sympathy here for those being made to suffer so severely for it.

Protest To Berlin

Mr. Chamberlain said that the British Charge d'Affaires at Berlin has been instructed to address a strong protest to the German Government regarding the recent articles in the German Press associating former Ministers and Members of the Commons with the recent events.

HOME FOR JEWS

Mr. Lansbury asked whether it was not possible to consult with the High Commissioners of various Dominions to see whether it was possible to find a place in the British Commonwealth for Germany's Jews.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that that was not a matter for the British Government, but he had no doubt they would be taking into consideration any possible way in which they could assist those people.

Mr. Chamberlain also intimated that the British Charge d'Affaires has been requested that the attention of competent authorities in Berlin be drawn to the rights of British residents in Germany. The Charge d'Affaires has also reserved the right to present claims for damage.

There were many supplementary questions. Mr. Noel-Baker asked Mr. Chamberlain to endeavour to find some means either alone or in collaboration with other powers by which he would make known to the German Government the deep feelings of horror which had been aroused in Britain among all sections of the people by the action taken against the Jews.

CHAMBERLAIN WANTS NOTICE

Mr. Chamberlain replied there were many means of making that known. In fact, he did not think, there could be any doubt about it.

Asked whether the Government would show the feeling of the country by attempting to do something for the victims, Mr. Chamberlain declared that that question could not be answered without notice.

The Premier gave the same answer to a questioner who asked whether he would consider having consultations with President Roosevelt with a view to joint representations being made.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY FOR NAZI VICTIMS

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.

An open letter to the Government urging the promotion of measures to aid Jewish refugees from Germany has been sent by the Dutch Democratic movement, members of which came from all political parties, except extremists.

Similar messages have been sent to Queen Wilhelmina, Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard.

A committee representing over a thousand Dutch intellectuals and Humane Societies are also urging the authorities to open the frontier to German refugees and give them facilities to establish camps.

The municipality of Maarden has placed an empty orphanage at the disposal of 200 German Jewish children. The Amsterdam Diamond Exchange has decided to take measures jointly with Belgian Diamond Exchanges with the object of preventing members giving work to Germany.—Reuter

PRIMATE'S PRAYER FOR WORLD'S MISERIES

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Archbishop of Canterbury speaking to Church Assembly with regard to happenings in the world suggested an expression of the meeting's thoughts should be given in a way, he thought more appropriate than in way of public discussion—in prayers.

"Let us lay before God the continued violation of His will, such as the miseries inflicted on the people of Spain the cruel slaughter in China and the recent outbreak of renewed fierce persecution of Jews in Germany."

The Assembly then stood in prayer.—Reuter

U. S. And Anti-Jew Measures

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

The Government are observing Germany's latest measures against Jews with keen interest, Mr. Cordell Hull stated at a Press Conference.

He added that his conversation with the German Ambassador been on a purely minor matter.—Reuter.

NAZI PROPAGANDA

Protest Against Goebbel's Reference

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

When Sir George Ogilvie-Forbes called at the Foreign Office to protest against two German newspapers associating British statesmen with the murder of Herr Von Rath, it is understood, he referred to Dr. Goebbel's reply to Reuter mentioned on November 12, when Dr. Goebbels was invited to comment on a series of newspaper pictures including those of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Attlee and Mr. Eden and Mr. Duff-Cooper, alongside the picture of Gyrnszpan topped with streamer heading "Jewish murderers and their inciters."—Reuter

Pt. Malaviya Better

BENARES, Nov. 14.

According to information available here, the condition of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is better, the fever has abated, but weakness prevails.—United Press.

Italian Princess Engaged

ROME, Nov. 14.

The engagement of Princess Maria, the youngest and last unmarried daughter of King Victor Emmanuel to Prince Louis de Bourbon Parma is officially announced.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Well-known young Hindu Artist, from highly cultured and respectable family, with decent income desires to marry in any community; please communicate with latest photo: Box No. 11033, Bombay "Chronicle."

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Wanted experienced German Tanning Expert for manufacturing high class Chrome leathers. Jew immigrants intending to settle down in India will be preferred. Apply immediately with testimonials stating minimum pay acceptable to Box No. 11026, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted representative to sell silk commodities. Pay 150. Particulars free. Bilbo Silk Mills Co., Ludhiana. (10946)

Wanted a Motor Mechanic only Experienced and competent need apply. Pensionable Service. State qualifications experience and salary expected to Box No. 9839, "Bombay Chronicle."

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To let immediately commodious independent oil-painted 1st floor 214, Charni Road Girgaum. 2 Halls, 5 Rooms. Apply Dewoolkars Pulivilla, 20 Labarnum Road, Gamdevi. (11011)

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Wanted Agents to secure orders for the famous Bhavani Carpets. For terms apply to Krishna & Co. Bhavani. P. O. S. India. (11036)

Wanted Agents for silk and woollen cloths. Pay Rs. 100/- T. A. extra. Have free particulars and samples. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana 39. (10983)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Indian Prof. Yogi will read your past, present and future. Consult To-day. Charges moderate. Room No. 18, Kitab Mahal, 192 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (11027)

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New special reduced offer till 25th December 1938. 50 of our assorted cigars Re. 1 only post free M. O. or British postal order, with order is a necessity. Order to:— Messrs. John Esoof & Co., Cigar Manufacturers, Woriur P.O., Trichinopoly (11037)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to take into their consideration draft Bye-Laws for taking the census of children of school-going age within the Municipal limits of Bombay at their Ordinary Meeting proposed to be called for the 5th January, 1939, or for such subsequent date as may hereafter be notified.

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the said draft Bye-Laws, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said Meeting and any person desiring to object to the said draft Bye-Laws, on giving written notice to His Worship the Mayor of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said Meeting of the nature of his said objection will, by himself or his counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

3. A printed copy of the proposed Bye-Laws is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

4. Printed copies of the proposed draft Bye-Laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of Anna one per copy.

By Order,
S. N. DAMLE,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 14th November, 1938.

9892.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against Mr. POPATLAL SHAMJI, who until recently traded in piece-goods at Vithaldas Gully in Mulji Jetha Market in Bombay, who executed a Deed of Composition on the 26th day of April, 1938, whereby he handed over 'inter alia' his goods lying in the shop to the undersigned as the Lenders' Committee, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned c/o, Messrs. PREMJI BHIMJI, Vithaldas Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, on or before the 30th November, 1938, after which date the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Popatlal Shamji lying in the hands of and realised by the undersigned amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which the undersigned will then have had notice and which claims are wholly or partly admitted and the undersigned will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands the undersigned will not then have had notice and which will not be duly admitted by the undersigned.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1938.

HIRALAL GOURISHANKER,
JAMNADAS PREMJI,
LAKHMICHAND SOMCHAND,
LILADHAR VASANJI,
RAMCHAND MADANJI.
Lenders' Committee.

(9893)

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Golden Chance must not go from your hand. Ease your worried mind, consult M. S. Pandit. Correct predictions regarding love, marriage, examinations, travels, business, etc. Guaranteed cure of chronic diseases by Spiritualism. Charges Re. 1/4. Court House, Dhobitalao, Consultation: 9—12 to 2—6. (11035)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Donors and Subscribers of SHREE RAMESHWAR TEMPLE, Saraswatibag, JOGESHWARI, (BOMBAY SUBURBS,) will be held on Sunday, the 27th, November, 1938, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), in the Temple Hall, to consider the execution of a Trust Deed of the Temple property.

All are requested to attend punctually.

M. J. DIVEKER,
V. V. WADEKER,
G. M. GAITONDE,
Provisional Trustees.

R11033.

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One possessing a special diploma in midwifery preferred.

Should be capable of performing minor operations.

Knowledge of Hindustani essential; Arabic an advantage.

Pay of the post Rs. 120 per mensem rising by biennial increments to Rs. 150/-, plus free quarters with furniture according to scale, lighting fuel, water and ice.

This post offers prospects to right type of Lady Doctor.

Free tourist or second class passage on appointment and on termination of appointment.

Pay will commence at half rate from date of embarkation at Bombay and full rate from date of arrival at Kamaran. Private practice permitted. Appointment will be for a period of three years on contract, subject to confirmation after a probationary period of one year.

On appointment the candidate will be subject to Rules and Regulations of Government applicable to Kamaran. All leave will be regulated under Appendix 10-A of Fundamental Rules of the Government of India.

The Appointment carries no pension or gratuity. Only Ladies with the necessary qualifications, possessing tact and patience and of approved character need apply.

Applications in duplicate stating age, recent testimonials (in duplicate) and with a recent photograph (which will not be returned) should be sent to:—

Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & Bros.,
Agents for the Government of Aden in India,
121, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY No. 1.

(9821)

WANTED

FOR KAMARAN ISLAND, RED SEA

An ELECTRICAL FOREMAN who holds a First Class certificate of Competency from the Licensing Board of the Government Electrical Department, and who has had good, practical Experience of running and overhauling DIESEL ENGINES of not less than 50 H.P. (preferably Petter Engines). Pay of post Rs. 150-10-200 per mensem plus free bungalow with furniture according to scale, lighting, fuel, water and ice, tourist class passage, pay will commence at half rate from date of embarkation and full rate from date of assumption of duties at Kamaran. Appointment will be for a period of five years subject to confirmation after a probationary period of six months.

On appointment the candidate will be subject to the rules and regulations of Government applicable to Kamaran. All leave will be regulated under Appendix 10-A of Fundamental Rules of the Government of India. The appointment carries no pension or gratuity and is terminable on three months' notice on either side.

Only men with necessary qualifications of approved character and abstentious habits need apply. Applications stating age, with testimonials (in duplicate and a recent photograph (which will not be returned) to:—

Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.,
Agents for the Government of Aden in India,
121, Medows Street, Fort
BOMBAY No. 1.

(9829)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHANTARAM BHAWANI SHANKER has contracted to sell to our client the immovable property situate at Kolsa Street in Bombay and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, demise, bequest, trust, inheritance, possession, charge, incumbrance, lien easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Cama Building 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or interest not so made known as aforesaid and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground of freehold tenure with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the East side of Coppersmith Road now known as Kolsa Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 574, New No. 7804, Old Survey No. 2905, and New Survey No. 1283 and Cadastral Survey No. 1267 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 40 and now under B Ward No. 963, Street No. 35, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the passage for Sweepers, on or towards the West by the said Kolsa Street, on or towards the North by the house of Kilachand Dewchand and on or towards the South by the passage for Sweepers partly used by the said premises and partly used by Memon Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1938.

MANUBHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

9891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 1555 7-11-38.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the properties and credits of ALIMAHOMED HAJI MUSSA CHOONAWALLA, of Bombay Merchant, a Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant. Deceased.

BAI FATMABAI, widow of Alimahomed Haji Mussa Choonawalla, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kolsa Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration to the Petitioner abovenamed.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 4th day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 4th day of November, 1938.
BENJAMIN CHHATRAPATI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

9899.

Coming Very Shortly
BHAVNANI'S MOST THRILLING PRODUCTION:
DOUBLE CROSS
Featuring:
BIMLAKUMARI,
NYAMPALLY, FATTYPRASAD
AMINA & Ors.
WILL BE SHOWN AT
SUPER TALKIES

THE EXCELSIOR
GRAND GALA OPENING TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.
TWO SHOWS DAILY: AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Management Proudly Presents
THE COMPLETE AMERICAN REVUE CO.
THE MARCUS SHOW MARCUS SHOW
BRINGING YOU
OVER 100 ARTISTES
WITH
48 BEAUTIES OF ALL NATIONS
PERFORMING
34 BIG SCENES
such as has never before been SEEN on any STAGE
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In accordance with sections 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, MESSRS. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 22nd November 1938 at the abovementioned time at the new Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods belonging to the Government Customs' Department.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD NEAR TOYO PODAR MILL AND GODREJ SOAP FACTORY

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Hajrabai widow of Abdul Karim Mahomed Ayub, and others Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY the 7th December 1938 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Foras land with house at DeLisle Road, admeasuring about 2509 sq. yards, bearing Street Nos. 302-302A-302B-302C and bounded on the East by DeLisle Road, on the West by vacant plot of Diamond Spng. and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., on the North by the property of Ardeshir Burjorji Godrej and on the South by the land of Byramji Hirjibhai Warden.

For conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Gandhiji's Unread And Unreplied Correspondence

He Has No Time, Nor Inclination To Read His Pile Of Papers

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the "Harijan."

No matter what warnings I issued, my correspondence is daily growing. Even at the risk of a breakdown, I cannot cope with the whole of it. Nor can Pyarelal, even though he often burns midnight oil. Though Mahadev Desai is decidedly on the mend and is even being permitted to write what he feels impelled to and can write without an effort, he cannot be given any correspondence to deal with I must not put his health in jeopardy again. Even a well regulated life like his limitations which must not be disregarded. It is therefore a question if he can ever again be burdened with correspondence which is not strictly connected with "Harijan."

Let the readers, please, recognise my difficulty. I have a pile of papers unread. Some has been read and remains undisposed of. Thus there are long statements complaining against the Bihar Ministers, longer still from Malabar complaining against Rajagopalachari. I have cursorily glanced through them. I am wholly unable to deal with them. I may not even send them to the accused ministers unless I am prepared to give the necessary time to them, I have neither the time nor the inclination.

The Working Committee is the proper tribunal for such matters. If I began to handle such complaints it would be an unwarranted interference with the ministers concerned and with the functions of the Working Committee.

But this solid reason for non-interference is irrelevant to this note. The decisive reason is my utter inability. Therefore, these and such correspondents will forgive me for not even sending them personal acknowledgments. Then, there are letters complaining against the fancied or real misdeed of Congress Committee in various provinces. These correspondents attribute to me powers and influence I do not possess.

But here again the physical inability is the peremptory cause for my silence. Then there is the unread correspondence. Heaven knows what is contained in it. There are too personal letters which I would gladly deal with if I could. I know, I can give some help or comfort to these correspondents, if I can deal with their letters as I should like to.

As it is, I must plead my inability to handle such correspondence. What energy I have left in me has to be reserved for the general causes which, I fancy, I can still serve.

Therefore, correspondents who are awaiting answers will forgive me if they never receive any reply.

Prize-Essay On Democracy v. Dictatorship

POONA, Nov. 13.

An essay on Democracy vs. Dictatorship subject is invited from the College students on or before the 31st of December 1938 written in one of the three languages (Hindi, Marathi and English). The matter should not exceed the limit of 8 columns of "Gorakshan", the Marathi weekly which proposes to bring out on the 2nd of February 1939, the "Nation-Builders" special issue, consisting of lives and philosophy of national heroes like De Valera, Hitler, Mussolini, and national leaders of India. The issue will contain their photos and teachings also.

A prize of Rs. 25 will be awarded to him or her whose essay will be approved of by the Board of Examiners. The decision of the Board will be final. The essay should be written legibly on one side of the paper. The approved essay will be owned by the "Gorakshan" paper. Unapproved essays will be returned to the owners on full postage being sent. The result will be declared in the "Gorakshan" of the 12th January 1939.

Prohibition To Be Extended To Berar

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

An official notification announces in the recent issue of the C. P. "Gazette" the Government's decision to extend prohibition with effect from 1st January 1939 to the whole of Wardha district and Akola, Balapur, Murtizapur, Mangrulpir and Basim taluqs in the Akola district in Berar.

The areas where the Prohibition Act is in force at present in the two districts of Akola and Wardha are Hinghanghat town in Wardha district and Akot taluq in Akola district, but now from the beginning of the new year the whole two districts will go completely dry.—A. P.

Viceroy Sees "Mother India" Film

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

A special show of the Indian Cine Pictures' multi-coloured production "Mother India" or the Call of the Wailing Mother was arranged at the Viceroy's House in the distinguished presence of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow.

Lord and Lady Chatfield, Sir Ernest Strohmenger, Lieut.-Col. Sir Bertram Sergison Brooke, Air Vice-Marshal C. L. Courtney, Lt. Col. Muirhead, Under Secretary of State for India, Messrs. S. K. Brown, A. J. Newling, M. J. Dean, Pay Master Captain B. C. Jerram and some other distinguished persons were also present to witness the picture.—United Press.

Panvel Municipality

(From Our Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Nov. 13.

At the second meeting of the Panvel Municipal Board held under the presidentship of Mr. V. M. Vedak, Mr. V. K. Godbole was elected vice-president and Mr. T. N. Bedekar, Chairman of the Managing Committee.

RAGHAVENDRA RAO REFUSES TO JOIN CONGRESS

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The reasons why he does not wish to join the Indian National Congress are explained by Dr. B. Raghavendra Rao, former Home Member and Chief Minister during the interim ministry, in reply to a Congressmen from Nagpur who advised him (Dr. Rao) to join the Congress.

Dr. Rao, replying from Bilaspur, says, "I do not think I can persuade myself to join the Congress. If all political talent were to join one party and enter the legislatures as one body, how can a democratic Government function? In a democracy we presume more than one group in which one team bats and the other fields. If all were to aspire to bat at the same time, cricket will be impossible. I have batted long enough and can afford to wait for my turn. In any case, I am perfectly satisfied with my innings in the past and must give a chance to others to outshine me".—A. P.

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Catholic Church Celebrates Silver Jubilee

The Archbishop of Bombay visited the Church of Nossa Senhor da Gloria at Byculla on Saturday morning to bless the imposing statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the gift of an old parishioner erected in front of the porch at the main entrance

The Catholics of Bombay City and Suburbs poured into Byculla on Sunday to witness the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Church which was gaily decorated and lit by floodlights. There was a Pontifical High Mass, Sermon, Procession and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament

The Church of N. S. da Gloria which for over three centuries was situated at Mazagaon owes its inception to laymen

The present Church, which was blessed in 1913, is an imposing structure in English and Gothic style shaped in the form of a Latin cross, with a lofty tower, the four turrets of which rise to a height of 160 feet. The tower, which was designed on the lines of that of Canterbury Cathedral, is one of the highest in Bombay, and together with the rest of the Church is a land-mark and one of the sights of the city. Its extreme length is 205 feet and the width of the nave with the two aisles is 65 feet, beyond which the transepts extend 15 feet in depth.

ARTISTRY OF INDIAN MASON

The five Altars matching the architectural style of the building are of finely carved stone and are a beautiful specimen of the artistry of the Indian Mason.

The Church building apart from land costs over Rs. 2½ lakhs of which a little over Rs. 40,000 was collected from the public.

The parish has a population of over 11,000 souls, being the second largest one in Bombay. A noteworthy feature has been the warm and close co-operation that has ever subsisted between the parish priests and the laity, who have never failed to respond to the calls from the Church authorities.

A beautifully printed and illustrated souvenir has been published by the Jubilee Celebration Committee, containing a historical sketch of the Church and of the Antonio de Souza High School, attached to the Church.

Sponsored by the Safety First Association of India in co-operation with the W. I. A. A. and the Scout Organisations in the City, a "Courtesy Week" will be held in Bombay from November 19 to 26. Photo shows a Press Conference held on Friday last, when Mr. A. S. Trollip explained the programme of the Week and its significance.

DAMAGES CLAIM FOR PERSONAL INJURIES

Sequel To Collision Between Motor Car And Cycle

A claim for Rs. 26,356 based on personal injuries in an accident was dismissed by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court.

It appeared that on March 10, 1937, at about 2-45 p. m. the plaintiff, Ramvallabh Govindvallabh, was going on a cycle from Matunga towards the Hornby Vellard. He was accompanied by two friends, also riding on cycles, one before him and the other after him.

The plaintiff alleged that when they were passing by a bungalow named "The View", the car of the defendant, Harischandra M. Khandke, dashed from the opposite side at great speed and collided with the plaintiff's cycle. Sighting the car, the plaintiff tried to swerve his cycle to the left, but before he could do so, the defendant's car dashed against him, throwing him off to a distance of six or seven feet. According to the plaintiff, the accident was due to the negligence of the defendant who was driving rashly and on the wrong side of the road. He received several injuries on the left thigh and knee and on some of his rib.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendant denied the allegations of negligence. On the other hand, he threw the blame on the plaintiff who, he said, was riding his cycle on the wrong side of the road and at an excessive speed. He stated that on seeing the plaintiff and his friends, he sounded his horn, and swerved his car to avoid the accident.

JUDGMENT.

In his judgment, his lordship observed that the plaintiff, in order to establish his case, must prove not only that the defendant was negligent, but also that his negligence was the direct cause of the accident.

Unfortunately, said his lordship, there was no independent evidence of a direct nature in this case. The testimony of the plaintiff and his witnesses was contrary to that of the defendant and his witnesses, and his lordship thought that either of the two sides had perjured themselves. There was, however, an important witness in sub-inspector Nanya who went to the spot a couple of hours after the accident.

"REASONABLE CARE."

After reviewing the evidence in the case, his lordship came to the conclusion that the evidence of the defendant was reliable, and he accepted the latter's statement that he had taken all possible and reasonable care to avoid the accident. The law did not require a person to exercise extraordinary diligence and foresight. A man who had taken reasonable care could not be said to be negligent.

His lordship held that the plaintiff had failed to prove negligence on the part of the defendant.

The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

Come to the Office Efficiency Exhibition

The exhibition will be held at the BEST Showrooms, Electric House, Ormiston Road, Fort, from November 21st to November 26th, from 2-30 in the afternoon to 8 o'clock in the evening. Admission FREE.

O.E.E. 7

VILE PARLE MUNICIPAL BOARD

Keen Contest Amongst Rival Candidates

(From Our Correspondent)

Sunday was a red-letter-day in the history of 'Parle civic elections.' Since early morning all roads lead to the polling station on Tilak Mandir Road where enthusiastic scenes were witnessed.

Out of six wards, voting took place in four wards including Andheri-Jogeshwari areas as "B" and "C" wards have returned their candidates uncontested.

In all, about 5,300 voters exercised their franchise out of seven thousand and odds so that works up to 66 voting.

In "A" ward Mrs. Chemburker seemed to be the hot favourite. Mrs. Indumati Naik was also strongly patronised so it appears that both of these lady-candidates will come up with flying colours.

In "D" ward at Andheri Sjt. Bala Patil may lead. Mr. J. W. Gomes who has already achieved the privilege of becoming the first non-official President of the Juhu Municipality was highly favoured in the "E" ward.

Nothing can be foretold as to the fate of Harijan candidates Sjts. Solanki and Dani as both of them were evenly patronised.

At Andheri Messrs. Mistry and Salestekar were leading comofrtably. If the President of the Andheri Taluka Congress committee Mr. Narmad G. Vaidya falls through, it will be solely due to the utter lack of proper division of votes on the part of Congress candidates who suffered a handicap over the Independent rivals.

The result of the election will be out probably by Wednesday as today's scrutiny had to be postponed on account of want of quorum. In the evening when the voting was closed for the day at about six the enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Limaye, the Independent candidate chaired him amidst shouts of unbounded joy—this was perhaps the only incident which afforded the exhausted Congress workers a slight relief from the dull monotony of the day's task.

ELECTION FEVER RUNS HIGH IN SANTA CRUZ

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILE PARLE.

The election fever is running very high in Santa Cruz and Bandra Municipal area and all possible methods of propaganda are being resorted. The Principal of Santa Cruz school is reported to have asked his pupils not to take any part in the ensuing civic election.

Mr. Bulsara, who is himself contesting the election from Bandra, is the Chairman of School Board. He is reported to have issued a circular to the principal of a Santa Cruz High School wherein he asks the prinpal to dissuade his wards from taking part in the municipal elections.

Considerable resentment is being expressed by students and their parents at such interference. They say the students of to-day are the citizens of to-morrow and that they should under legitimate limits participate in the election. I understand that the question will be raised in the Santa Cruz Kelavani Mandal meeting and the principal may be asked to explain his conduct.

A.I. Khadi And Industrial Exhibition

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

It has been decided that on the occasion of the 31st U. P. Political Conference, Ajodhya All-India Khadi and Industrial Exhibition will be held. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru will preside over the Conference.

The special feature of this Exhibition is that over three lakhs of people will attend the Exhibition.

The Agents of the Railways have been approached to grant concessions on goods sent for the said Exhibition purposes. Octroi duty is also likely to be exempted. This Exhibition is expected to be more Rural in its character.

Adult Education Classes

The Winter term of the Adult Education Classes for 1938-'39 conducted by the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association will commence from Monday "the 28th November, 1938.

The programme of Work consisted of "Two-Year Courses, Language Courses, Terminal Courses" and "Popular Science Course." A nominal fee of Re. 1/ is charged per term for each course. Professors of the local colleges conduct these classes at Bombay as well as at Dadar.

Of the "Two-Year Courses," Plato's Republic will be taken by Prof. Lavande, Modern Philosophy by Prof. D'Andrade, Economics and Political Theory by Prof. Wadia.

LANGUAGE COURSES.

German and Italian for senior will be taken by Rev. Fr. Duhr, Italian Elementary by Dr. Carelli, Spanish by the Rev. Fr. Llorens, French by Prof. Farakh, Hindustani for senior by Mr. Balkrishnarao and for beginners by Mr. Sharma.

TERMINAL COURSES.

Modern Literature, some landmarks and some aspects by Prof. Aiyar, the Idea of Liberty in English Literature by Prof. Choksi, Citizenship by Dr. Valavalkar, Commercial and Economic Geography by Prof. Trivedi, Gujarati Literature by Messrs. Vyas, Betai and Vakil and Modern Psychology by Principal Hampton.

SPECIAL COURSES.

Radio Communication for beginners and advance by Mr. Marathe, Photography by Mr. Desai, Banking and Money by Prof. Muranjan and present day economic problems of India by Prof. Beri in January. 'Popular Science course" by Prof. Haylor in January.

DADAR CENTRE.

We have arranged to have this term the following courses:—"Terminal Courses:" Indian Currency and Finance by Dr. Venkataraman and French by Prof. Saldanha and Special Courses in Marathi Literature by Prof. Phatak.

The time of the lectures is 6-30 p.m. at Bombay and 7 p.m. at Dadar. Detailed information can be had from the office of the Association, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, next to St. Andrew's Church, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

YAMUNABAI L. NAIR HOSPITAL

Appeal For Public Support

In the course of his Report of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay, for the year 1937-38 the Chairman of the Board of Trustees says:

The public are already aware that the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital was endowed by late Dr A. L. Nair in memory of his late mother Bai Yamunabai. A fine building with all sanitary arrangement was built and a modest opening ceremony was performed on 7th May 1925.

The management of this public hospital is vested in an Executive Committee. The Committee is assisted by an Advisory Board. A Board of Trustees controls the finances of the hospital and exercises general supervision over it.

The report shows that 77,504 patients were treated at the outdoor department of the hospital. 2,283 patients were admitted for the indoor treatment; out of these, 1,138 were Medical, 678 Surgical and the rest were Gynaecological, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and Labour Cases. The average number of in-patients during the year was 73, the highest number on one day during the year being 83. The hospital has an accommodation for 83 patients.

The Dental Clinic like other departments of the hospital is rendering considerable service to the poor and the lower middle class of Bombay. As in the past there is an increase in the number of patients treated by the Dental Clinic during the year under report. This year there were 9,309 patients treated in the clinic. As in other departments of the hospital, patients from all the communities take advantage of the Dental Clinic. This year Hindus were 3,751, Christians 2,633, Muslims 1,424, Parsis 869 and Jews 632.

An Appeal issued by the Trustees states:

This hospital has on its staff highly qualified doctors who are giving their services free in the cause of medical relief for the poor and the needy. This, being the only general hospital on this side of Bombay, has earned great popularity amongst the poor and the suffering. The Trustees are, as a consequence, obliged to shoulder greater financial responsibilities in this time of general depression. The generous public of Bombay will realise that this home for the ailing cannot refuse admission to anyone in his or her time of distress. This hospital by its service to this city has become a public charge and the Trustees now appeal to the people to rally to its support.

Any assistance in kind or coin will be welcome.

Donation may be sent to the Chairman, Hospital Executive Committee, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital Lamington Road (North), Bombay 8.

All-India Music Conference At Allahabad

At the 10th All-India Music Conference which recently concluded its sittings on the 8th inst. in Allahabad, Kumari Krishna Bai Udyavarkar of Bombay, a very talented young girl of 13, has been awarded a big Silver Shield, a Silver Running Cup, 1st Prize and several other Cups and Medals by the Prayag Sangit Samiti, Allahabad, and by several other Music Lovers, in appreciation of her classical music which was of a very high order. Krishna Bai, though only 13, was permitted by the Committee to compete in the special section in vocal music, which was open to boys and girls between the ages of 15 and 23.

NUSSERWANJI ENGINEER APPEALS

High Court Orders Stay Of Perjury Case In Third Court

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court admitted the appeal filed by Mr. Nusserwanji Engineer, editor of the "Kom Sevak" weekly.

The appeal was against a complaint filed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate charging the appellant with perjury, which has been forwarded to the Third Presidency Magistrate for disposal.

It appeared that some months ago, the respondent, Mr. Pestonji Pherozeshah Kapadia had prosecuted Fram Balsara for alleged defamation. In that case, the appellant was called as a witness on behalf of the respondent, but his evidence was not in support of the respondent's complaint, and Balsara was acquitted.

Thereafter, the respondent applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to prosecute the appellant for perjury, and accordingly the Magistrate filed the complaint.

Among the grounds of appeal it was stated that the defamation case in which perjury was alleged to have been committed was heard by the former Chief Presidency Magistrate Sir Hormuzdyar Dastur, and, therefore, the present incumbent of the office had no jurisdiction to file the complaint.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and ordered a stay of the perjury case pending disposal of the appeal.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	0 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrival at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13.50
Delhi Express	6 0	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Sunday, Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 11 a.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 6 p.m.

Prof. C. J. Varkey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education, Madras will proceed to Wardha by the end of this month to study the Wardha Scheme.

Give Him Vital Energy

IN a day of normal playing and growing, a child burns up more energy, in proportion to his size, than a hard-working man. Give him Kellogg's Corn Flakes at breakfast, for a *quick* supply of extra energy. Children and grown-ups love the crisp, golden flakes, with milk and sugar. Easily digested, too.

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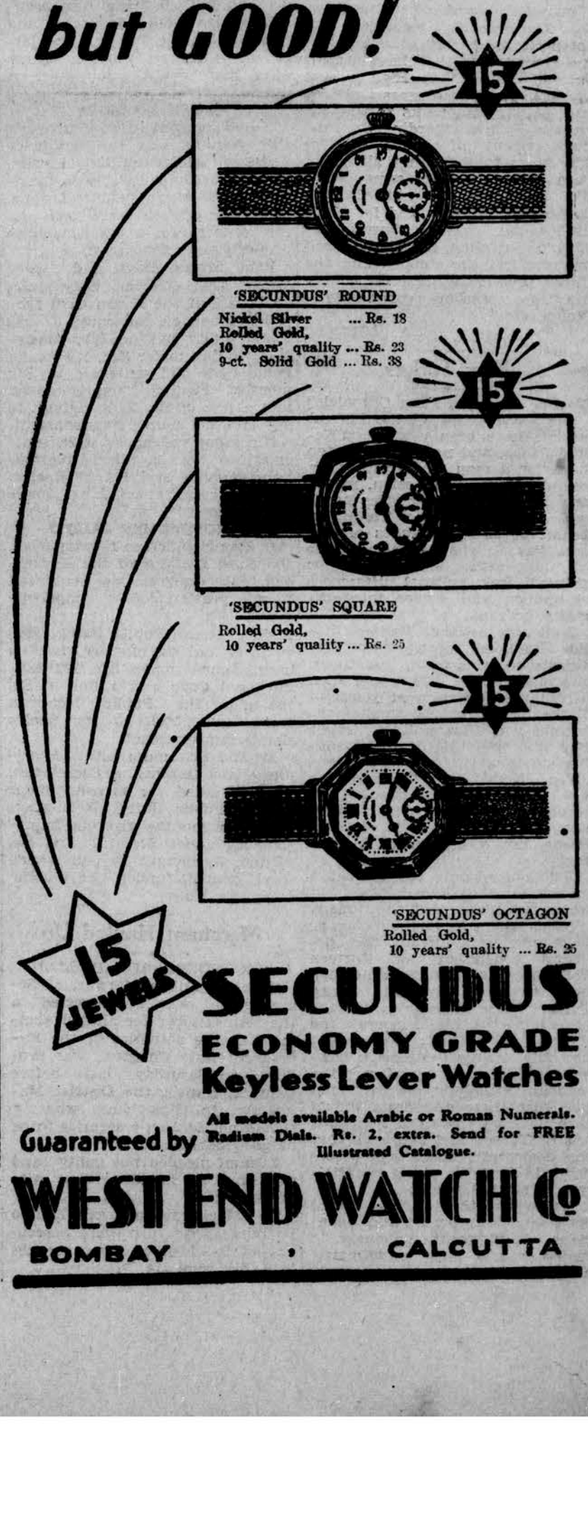

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Colour Problem

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As the author of "I Go West" declares that the colour problem is an obsession of his, it might interest him to hear of the experience my husband and I had in Kenya about eighteen months ago.

Our programme included a visit to Naniyuki, a very small town with only one hotel at the foot of Mount Kenya, famous for its excellent climate and beautiful scenery.

To avoid unnecessary bother we reserved a room at the hotel before sailing from India, after which, we, in our innocence imagined everything would be quite O.K.

On the boat we met a Parsi gentleman who assured us most emphatically that we were labouring under a grave delusion and that we would simply be asking for trouble if we made any attempt to enter those hallowed premises.

When we tried to justify our optimism by pointing out that our room was already reserved we were told that the proprietor (a retired Army Officer) must have taken us for Italians or Spaniards or Portuguese—in fact for anybody except Indians.

As the same warning was repeated by all the Indians we met in Nairobi, we sent a letter to the proprietor informing him that we were Indians, and asking him if he would be able to endure our presence for a few days.

Three or four days passed, and we heard nothing more about the affair, so that we were gradually beginning to recover our complacency—but alas! a few hours before we were due to leave for Naniyuki we were made desolate by the following telegram: "Regret misunderstanding — Suggest cancel visit."—Yours, etc.,

M. P. B.

Muslim Wakfs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I believe every Muslim will support the suggestion that the Muslim Women's Education Committee has made to the Bombay Government regarding the proper management of wakfs.

Several cases that have come before the Bombay High Court during the last ten years and the day to day complaints to the Advocate-General regarding the mismanagement of several Muslim Trusts go to show that all is not well with them. In some cases the trusteeship is utilised for self-aggrandisement and for family benefits. The Government should, therefore, see that such malpractices are stopped and the funds properly utilised for educating the Muslim community.—Yours, etc.,

A. AZIZ.

New Turkey

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now that all the highest praises have been uttered on Kemal Pasha, and no praise is too high for a man who revitalised a completely crushed nation, may I ask you to make your voice heard within the frontiers of Turkey on behalf of those comrades of Kemal Pasha, who sacrificed their all along with him but who for political and cultural differences of opinion were driven into obscurity or exile?

Is it not just that Madame Halide 'Edib, one of the most distinguished women of all times, should return to Turkey and start afresh the education of youth of Turkey? I do not know what has become of Kiazim Kara Bekir Bey who first led the revolt with his garrison in Angora and enabled Kemal to achieve all he did but is it not just that he and several others like him should now stand by the side of Ismet Pasha, not wither away in obscurity.

I do not wish to cast a shadow on the fame of Kemal Pasha but let us not forget that the many reforms which he had the courage to enforce were already the deliberate conclusions of thirteen Committees of Reform which had been appointed by the young Turks. These reforms formed the programme of the democrats and liberals of Turkey. They fought not only against the foreign powers but still more against the fanatical Caliphate. Is it not just that these democrats should take their high place in the counsels of Turkey and above all that the democratic mind take precedence in a nation which essentially is a martial race?

I recognise that Turkey must always be fully armed and suspicions of Western diplomacy. I realise that it must be primarily a fighting machine—one has only to look at the state of Arabs who deserting the Turks served the Allies to victory, now find themselves losing even their homelands—but I would still wish that, like France, Turkey may learn to continue the science of war with culture, the discipline in the individual with a stern independence of opinion.—Yours, etc.

RAMAN K. DESAI.

Tri-coloured Flower

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Socialist party of the Congress organised a sale of tri-coloured flowers today in aid of the oppressed States subjects and propaganda against war. I bought a boquet of these flowers, lovely and beautiful though it was. I found on examination to my great surprise that the flower was made out of foreign paper. It is a blunder that the socialist party should have deemed it wise to have used foreign material for weaving a tri-coloured flower—which at once brings to our memory our dear tri-coloured flag.

When it was put to a responsible socialist member of the committee, it was argued that the foreign material was cheap and it would have been costlier to weave these flowers out of Swadeshi material—it really took my breath away and I shouted "Save us from such obtuse angled socialists."—Yours, etc.

K. M. KHANDWALA.

Chowpaty Seaface, Bombay Nov.11

University Record Of Government Solicitor

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the review of the academic career of Mr. Chimanlal C. Shah the newly-appointed Solicitor to the Government of Bombay published in your issue of the 9th instant. I beg to invite your attention to the fact that the several statements made therein are not borne out by the University record. It is stated in your review that Mr. Shah, topped the list of successful candidates in Matriculation and successive examinations, viz., B.A., M.A. and LL.B. The actual facts are as follows:—

(1) At the Matriculation examination which Mr. Shah, passed in 1919, he secured only 296 marks, several hundred students getting more marks than him. Since about 1913, rank at the Matriculation examination, then called School Leaving Certificate examination, is not calculated and recorded by the University; but from the pamphlet in which the results are preserved by the University, it will be seen that on the single page on which Mr. Shah's name appears as a successful candidate at the School Leaving Certificate examination in 1919, there are 20 students getting more marks than him, according to which he may not be within the first thousand even. In this particular pamphlet containing the list of successful candidates at the School Leaving Certificate examination for 1919, there are 55 pages

(2) Mr. Shah passed his Inter-Arts in 1921 in second class and there were four students who passed first class.

(3) He passed his B. A. examination in 1923 in second class, there being 22 first class successful candidates.

(4) He was also second class in M. A. examination which he passed in 1925. There were two who secured a first class. The only examinations in which he topped the list and was first class first were the two LL.B. Examinations —Yours, etc

UNIVERSITY RECORD

Bombay, Nov. 12

PEACE TALKS IN HYDERABAD

(Continued from page 1).

ed felicitations to the saviour of Turkey, the late Kemal Ataturk.

Mr. Raghavenderrao Gangavathi, representative of the "Hyderabad Bulletin," was also dragged by the Police Inspector and taken into the police van and later set at liberty, when it transpired that he was a journalist on duty.

MORE ARRESTS

Three persons were arrested this evening near the Residency Telegraph Office Sultan Bazars, who declared themselves as members of the Aryan Defence League. No police officials were seen on the scene except a few constables who effected the arrest.

Babu Shyam Desai and three others, who offered Satyagraha on behalf of the Hindu Civil Liberties Union on November 3 was found guilty by the City Magistrate to-day under Sec. 122 Asafia Penal Code and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default to one month's simple imprisonment.

His other colleagues were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, in default to one month's simple imprisonment.

CONGRESSMEN JAILED

Mr. Ramchenderrao Nandapurker, the third Dictator of the Hyderabad State Congress was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

under Sec. 15 Public Safety Regulation and six months' rigorous imprisonment under Sec. 122 Asafia Penal Code and a fine of Rs. 100 under the Public Meetings Rules, in default to one week's simple imprisonment.

Messrs. Sriramulu and Murlidher, two Organising Secretaries, were awarded six months under Sec. 15 Public Safety Regulation and three months' rigorous imprisonment under Sec. 122 and Rs. 50 fine, in default to one week's imprisonment under the Public Meeting's Rules.

Merchant Hauled Up

SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail).

Seth Jatmull, a Marwari of Secunderabad, who was arrested on the 28th October for alleged abetment of the activities of the Hyderabad State Congress, was produced on Saturday last before Capt. A. Napier, the District Magistrate, to show cause why he should not furnish a security to be of good behaviour.

Jatmull pleaded not guilty and said that he would produce witnesses.

The Magistrate, ordered him to be released on furnishing a security of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties in a like sum.—A. P.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mr. Chamberlain in a written reply in the House of Commons announced that the Anglo-Italian agreement will come into force on November 16.—Reuter.

ITALY AND SUEZ CANAL

ROME, Nov. 14.

Reports that Italy is seeking to share control of the Suez Canal and that the question is likely to be raised in the negotiations of the Franco-Italian Agreement are not borne out by the "Popolo D' Italia," which says that it is not the politico-strategic position of the Canal, which Italy desires modified, but the excessive dues.

The paper asserts that in 1937 the expenses of the Canal were 303 million francs, while the tolls aggregated 1,454 millions. British and French shareholders benefit by high dividends whereas Italy, which paid 175 millions to the Company in 1937 and takes second place in the quantity of traffic through the Canal, has an immediate interest in the solution of the question.—Reuter

German Explorer For Asia

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

Dr. Wilhim Filchner, the famous German explorer announces that he is soon undertaking another expedition to Asia, Herr Hitler having placed funds at his disposal to enable him to continue his scientific work according to plan.—Reuter.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

Joachim Blake established a world record for the hundred metres breast stroke recording one minute nine point four seconds. The former record held by the Frenchman Catonnet was one minute nine point seven seconds. —Reuter.

POONA SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED.

Great sensation prevailed in Hyderabad over the visit of the first batch of Satyagrahis of the Hindu Satyagraha Mandal, Poona, headed by Mr. Godse, who arrived from Sholapur this evening and were taken immediately into custody. The party consisted of eleven members.

Mr. Rameshwerrao, President of the Aryan Defence League, arrested this evening, has issued a lengthy statement to the press urging Government for equality of treatment to Hindus with their Muslim brethren.

VIDYA MANDIR SCHEME

C. P. Muslim League Satyagraha Threat

DELHI, Nov. 14.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, M.L.A. (Central) in a statement to the Press says:—

The Council of Action of the C.P. and Berar Muslim League has after exhausting all constitutional methods, as a last resort, decided to start Civil Disobedience against the "Vidya Mandir" scheme, which has been enforced against the unanimous wishes of the Mussalmans of C.P. and Berar I am glad to announce that a large number of Mussaimans, young and old, rich and poor, have expressed their willingness to offer Civil Disobedience.

I have been asked to approach the Executive Council of the All-India Muslim League to obtain sanction for launching Civil Disobedience. I am confident that when permission is granted our brethren all over India will give us their whole-hearted support by enlisting as volunteers in large numbers so that we may take direct action against the intolerable tyranny of the majority community.

The attempt the Congress High Command is making through Moulana Abul Kalam Azad to approach individual Mussalmans in the Province and thus create dissensions in the ranks of the Muslim League is condemnable. As the matter has been entrusted to Mr. Jinnah and the Executive Council, the Congress High Command should approach them if their desire for a settlement is honest.—A. P.

STILL IN NEED OF REST

Mrs. Pandit Back In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

"I had a pleasant journey. I am still in need of some rest and will join work after some time" says the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, United Provinces, who arrived here this morning in the course of an interview to the "United Press". She was received at Bamrauli aerodrome by Mr. R. S. Pandit, Mr. Pannalal, Commissioner of Allahabad, Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh and other local Congressmen.

Mrs. Pandit will stay at Allahabad for the day.—United Press.

WARM WELCOME EVERYWHERE

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

The following account of the London-India journey of the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was gathered by the "United Press" correspondent.

At Alexandria, a deputation of the Wafdist Party, another of the Indian Community and still another from the women of Egypt represented by Madame Visa Be, greeted her and presented bouquets. Madame Be invited the Hon. Mrs. Pandit to a dinner arranged in her honour which the latter had to reject, owing to her poor health.

The flight from Basra to Jodhpur was the longest and therefore fatiguing. Mrs. Pandit was greeted at Karachi by a large crowd, and similar crowds greeted her at Jodhpur also.

The Maharajah of Jodhpur sent his own car and a letter with his Secretary to the aerodrome requesting her to consider herself as a State guest during her stay in Jodhpur. Invalid food was also sent by the Maharajah.—United Press.

VIJAYALAXMI AT BAMRAULI

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

Mrs. Vijalakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, United Provinces, landed at Bamrauli aerodrome this morning at 8-30 and was received by a large number of friends and Congressmen.

She is stopping here for the day and will leave for Lucknow tomorrow.—A. P.

RAIN MARS M.C.C. PLAY

CAPETOWN Nov. 14.

In the match between Western Province and M. C. C. latter continuing their first innings had scored 198 for six at close. Rain confined play to two hours. Ames and Bartlett remained not out with 45 and 55 respectively.—Reuter.

Two professors and twenty Muslim students of the Aligarh University arrived at Wardha last evening with a view to undergoing training in the Vidyamandir Scheme.

FR. POLL TAX ON INDIANS

S.O.S. To Madras Premier And Central Govt.

KARIKAL, Nov. 14

The following telegram has been sent to the Premier of Madras and the Government of India by the British Indians residing in French India: "French Indian Government are going to levy poll tax of Rs. 20 per head per year on British Indians residing in French India. This will drive away the army of thousands of labourers. Pray intervene."—United Press.

CHARGES AGAINST SIR C. P.

Madras Justice To Hold Enquiry

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 14.

Anent the charges made against the Dewan of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, it is understood that Mr. Justice Stodart of the Madras High Court will constitute a special Tribunal to enquire into the charges against the Dewan made in the State Congress memorandum to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.—United Press

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE PACT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

Mr. Cordell Hull stated that he hoped to sign the Anglo-American trade agreement before he left on Nov. 26 for the Pan-American Conference at Lima.

He also stated that he hoped to announce some developments in the negotiations for renewal of Americo-Canadian trade agreement in two or three days and hoped to decide shortly whether or not the two agreements should be tied together.—Reuter.

(Continued from col. 7)

amination that enables him to preserve his sanity!"

Resolutions:

The following are the resolutions adopted at the Conference:—

1. This Conference recommends that one uniform minimum standard of training and qualification for practitioners of modern scientific medicine should be established throughout India at an early date and that this standard should be such as shall satisfy the requirements laid down by the Medical Council of India.

2. In accordance with Resolution No. 1 this Conference recommends that the standards of equipment and training in medical schools should be raised to those required for recognition by the Medical Council of India.

3. Until the requirements of the Medical Council of India can be fully met this Conference recommends that improvements be effected in the existing Medical Schools on the lines laid down in Resolutions Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

4. This Conference recognises that in some cases difficulties will be experienced in raising schools to the standard required by the Medical Council of India and recommends that in such cases improvements should be introduced gradually, as circumstances permit, in the following stages of training: (i) General preliminary education qualifying for admission to medical schools. (ii) Preclinical scientific subjects. (iii) Clinical subjects.

5. This Conference is of opinion that, wherever it may be necessary to continue a medical qualification of the licentiate standard for some further period steps should be taken to introduce the uniform minimum standard of general education laid down by the Medical Council of India as a preliminary qualification for entrance to medical schools.

6. This Conference recognising that Provincial Medical Councils are the Bodies responsible for supervision of Provincial medical education considers that full use should be made of their powers in order to standardise and improve education in medical schools.

7. This Conference recommends that no student should be allowed to begin the medical curriculum proper until he has attained the age of 17 years or will attain that age during the first term of the curriculum

8. This Conference desires to emphasise the importance of a better training in the subjects of midwifery and diseases of women during the medical school curriculum. This training, in addition to courses of systematic instruction and clinical demonstration, should include practice and instruction at a prenatal clinic and should provide for the conduction of at least ten cases of labour under adequate supervision of a qualified medical officer.

Uniform Minimum Standard Urged

Decision At Medical Schools Conference; Need Of Sound General Education

"It is necessary that a medical man should possess a general education and not merely a technical training, although with the ever increasing demand on the students' time this objective becomes more and more difficult to attain. The General Medical Council of Great Britain has in recent years taken steps in the right direction by trying to raise the standard of the entrance examination to the profession, and if a medical man is to fulfil his role adequately, his interest must be wide and his general education sound."

This is what Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, said in his presidential address, at the Conference on Medical School Education, held in New Delhi on the 7th November, 1938, stressing the need for a sound general or preliminary education before admission to the study of medicine.

"It gives me great pleasure," said Major-General Bradfield, "to welcome you this morning to this conference which has been called on the initiative of the Central Government and with the ready co-operation of Provincial Governments and their Medical Councils to discuss medical school education. That is a matter which is of importance not only to the medical profession but to the whole of this country, for your deliberations will be concerned with the education and training of a class of medical men and women who have contributed in no small measure to the well-being of India.

"This is I believe the first occasion on which representatives of the authorities responsible for medical school education have met together, and I am specially glad to welcome to our deliberations teachers from institutions under the management of missionary societies and other bodies whose activities in the field of medical relief have earned our gratitude and admiration."

The Quality of the Practitioner

Continuing Major-General Bradfield said, "The medical school and the quality of the practitioner who obtains he licence of the various examining bodies are problems which call for the careful consideration of every government in India, especially today when the profession in the towns is overcrowded and when improvements in road and other means of transport have made the services of the highly trained doctor available in many of the villages.

"The proposal to initiate an enquiry into the standards of education for medical licentiates was first made in 1933, when discussions regarding the constitution and functions of the Medical Council of India were in progress, but no action was taken at that time because medical education is a subject under the control of Provincial Governments.

"In 1935, my predecessor, General Sir Cuthbert Sprawson, examined the conditions obtaining and the facilities available at all the medical schools and prepared a valuable memorandum in which he drew attention to their deficiencies and shortcomings as well as to the great variation in their usefulness and standards. He also suggested an all-India meeting of representatives of medical schools and their controlling bodies and this was generally welcomed by Provincial Governments. In September of last year I again reviewed the position.

Limit of Human Endurance

Concluding Major-General Bradfield observed, "We have also to consider the general principles, including the length and extent of the curriculum, of the education to be imparted at medical schools. This is an especially difficult item on the agenda which we can only deal with on general lines. The medical curriculum is already a long and arduous one, and I might remind you of a statement recently made by an eminent British Surgeon, Mr. Souttar, who said, "the medical curriculum has reached the limit of human endurance, and it is only the genius of the medical student for clearing his brain completely after every ex-

(Continued in col. 5)

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EROS

The Management of "THE EROS" deeply regret the inconvenience caused to those patrons who were unable to get admission on last Sunday as all tickets had already been sold in advance.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 8, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 22, 1357
Parsi: Khordad 11, 1308
Hightide: 5-31 18-10
Lowtide: — 12-17
Sunrise: 6h 45m
Sunset: 6h 1m

MR. K. V. M. IYER FOR CORPORATION

Mr. K. V. M. Iyer, A.C.I.S., A.C.R.A. is standing as a candidate for the Corporation from the Matunga-Sion area.

MR. R. K. VAIDYA FOR CORPORATION

Mr. R. K. Vaidya, Advocate, Vice-President, Bombay Tenants' Association is seeking re-election to the Municipal Corporation, Bombay from Ward No. 17 (Dadar-Mahim) G.I.P. Mr. Vaidya is a member of the Corporation from the said Ward for over 12 years.

S. T. C. LECTURES

The bi-weekly lectures (Tuesdays and Fridays) for candidates for the S. T. C. Examination will be resumed in the Demonstration Hall, Secondary Training College, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

KRISHNAMURTI'S TALK AT POONA
(From A Correspondent)
Poona, Nov 14

There will be a talk open to the public by Mr. J. Krishnamurti at Tilak Mandir, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. Loud speakers will be provided.

CHEQUES DELIVERED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 11-11-1938 were as under:—

Number of cheques—101227.
Amount of cheques—Rs. 12,09,39,206-5-9

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A special meeting of the Standing Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. (B. T.) for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1939-40.

GATHA SOCIETY LECTURE

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Apollo Street, Museum East), when Mr. Furdoonji D. J. Parukh will deliver a lecture in English on "The Causes of the Immigration of the Parsi to Saujan."

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

A meeting of the General Body of the Photographic Society of India will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. in the premises of the Society in Mherwan Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S COMING EXCURSION

An Excursion of the Members of the Photographic Society of India and their guests is arranged to Fort Varsova on Thursday, the 24th November. The party will leave from the Royal Opera House at 8 a.m.

CINEMA GOERS' SILVER JUBILEE WEEK

The Entertainment Week of the Cinema Goers' Association of India, with a view to celebrate the Silver Jubilee Year of the Indian Screen, will be inaugurated to-day (Tuesday), when the members of the Association will attend the 6-30 p.m. Show of 'Gopal Krishna' at the Central.

Sir C. P. For Travancore

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, left Bombay by air for Trivandrum on Monday morning.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Knight Without Armour" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Everything is Rhythm" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Marcus Show". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"You Can't Take it with you" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Beyond The Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Postman" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
METRO—"Romance for Three" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Tukaram" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Booloo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"In Old Chicago" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"My Bill" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Adhikar" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WELLINGTON—"Swiss Miss" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Secretary" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Under the auspices of the above Committee, a public meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 15th November, at 9 p.m. in the St. Francis Xavier's School, Sherly, Bandra. Messrs. Joaquim Alva, Mrs. J. Alva, Gunvant Kapadia, Solicitor, D. N. Wandrekar, M. L. A., and others will address the meeting.

SEND OFF TO PRESIDENT KATHIAWAR PRAJAMANDAL LEAVING FOR RAJKOT

Under the auspices of Limbdi State Prajamandal and Limbdi Yuvak Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. at the Maidan opposite Hirabaug Hall (C. P. Tank) to give send off to Sjt. Durlabhji Umedchand Parikh, President of the Kathiawar Prajamandal and a prominent businessman of Limbdi and the party who are going to Rajkot to participate in the Satyagraha.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Strathnaver' with the mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 13th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

She will sail from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for Australia.

ANNUAL CENTRAL ZONAL GAMES

The second Annual Central Zonal Games will be held on the 24th November 1938 at St. Xavier's Ground at Parel.

The usual Olympic Events will be run. The programme also includes 10 Open Events.

Entries close on the 17th instant. Further particulars can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all correspondence for Shanghai via 'Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 and 3 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 17th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia, New Zealand and all correspondence for Colombo per s.s. 'Strathnaver' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p. m. respectively on Thursday, the 17th instant.

"Pushpa-Anjali"

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF NURSES' HOME

(From A Correspondent.)

The Bombay Women's Club, whose chief aim is to help to provide a comfortable and quiet home to aged nurses who can no longer obtain work and have no other means of support, are organizing a novel entertainment in aid of this Nurses' Home, since the establishment of the Home and Nurses' Aid Association which runs it. The Bombay Women's Club—composed of a small group of young women have held an annual dance. The first of its kind at the Princess Mary Gymkhana and subsequent ones at the Taj. Besides help from the Nurses' Social Club and a few kind donations, the annual function is the main support of the Home. There are so many such functions in aid of deserving causes held every year, and since a great number of these take the form of a Ball or Dance, only a limited number of the Bombay public be approached, and selling tickets continually to the same group of people becomes more and more difficult every year.

In order to be able to approach a wider public, the Club has this year with the help of friends arranged a stage performance which will appeal equally to Indians and Europeans. The great influence on the life and Art of the East exerted by the world famous paintings at Ajanta—the sculptures of the many well-known rock temples and other art treasures of the country should be appreciated by a great many more people, since art comes into all our lives in some form or another. This performance which will be an attempt to portray through dance and ancient legend the Spirit of Indian Art is called because of the realization of the immensity of the task, Pushpa-Anjali, for those to whom this name does not convey anything, we add its meaning a small flower offering

Enakshi Rama Rao, (Mrs. Bhavanani) who has very kindly consented to take part in the performance will give (supported by a cast of about eighty players) as the court dancer in the story of Nala and Damayanti a unique portrayal through the medium of dance, of Damayanti's mixed sentiments during the Swayamvara Ceremony. Her various dances, some of which will be done with a supporting group of four of her pupils. Rooksmani and Kamalini Khatau, Ramila Shroff and Sumitra Devi, will include items in the Manipuri and Tanjore technique of which she undoubtedly is one of the most able exponents in the country. It might be of interest here to mention that she is apart from regular professionals the only well-known interpreter of the Tanjori school of dancing The costumes and stage structure particularly in the Nala-Damayanti item which is the "piece de resistance" of the performance have been undertaken with the resolve to give as perfect a setting a beautiful subject as it deserves.

Prevind Kumar, and Chiman Sett, two talented young dancers of the Kathakali School trained in the Kerala Manadalan, will add greatly to the enjoyment of those who look forward to seeing how wonderfully Kathakali dancers can interpret irrespective of race or country or language the stories that abound in Indian myths and legends and famous and dramatic story of the South Indian saint Sundaramoorthi Swami, who was claimed by Shiva on his marriage day, affords great scope for this technique while Enakshi Rama Rao will perform a Devadasi Dance in the final act of this item. A third portion of the programme consists of a series of eight tableaux depicting scenes from the life of Krishna inspired by famous Rajasthani and Pahari miniature paintings whose exquisite lyrical quality have caused the most competent critics to place them on a higher standard of aesthetic achievement than the better known miniatures of the Mogul School. During the sixth tableau, Enakshi Rama Rao will dance a Rajasthani folk dance.

The adaption of the stories and choreography setting and costumes have been arranged by Mr. Karl Khandalawalla who is also directing the performance.

CITY BUDGET CRITICISED

Attack On Increasing Expenditure And Inadequate Income

General observations on the budget were made by the members of the Standing Committee at its meeting held on Monday evening.

Mr. S. A. Cambata was of the opinion that the only salvation of the Municipality was to restrict their expenditure within the limits of their income. He thought that as far as the expenditure of the Schools Committee was concerned, they were not getting 16 annas in the rupee spent for the object. He advocated a system of granting subsidies to private schools and to close down gradually the Municipal schools. "I should again suggest that the Government charges entertainment tax. Should we not ask them to utilise a portion of this tax for purchasing educational films, which we may make use of in our schools to great advantage."

"As regards road construction I should like to suggest that it would be advisable to have cement road instead of expensive asphalt roads, because this is another item wnere the Corporation can make considerable saving.

Mr. Cambata pointed out: "From a surplus cash balance of Rs. 61 lacs in 1927-28, we are now asked to leave a mere working balance of not even complete Rs. 11 lacs at the end of the next year. It must not be forgotten that this balance is there not by straight working of real income and expenditure but by manipulation if I may be permitted to say so—for the last nine years. In my opinion our surplus is next to nothing, especially in these days of uncertain and fluctuating economic and political conditions. We should have a surplus at least to the extent of 10 per cent. of our income."

Mr. B. N. Karanjia remarked that the progress in the Municipal income was slow, whereas the expenditure had marched with long strides. He was for a proper and stricter revision of assessments with a rigid policy for the recovery of taxes. He condemned the policy of drawing from special funds and added that raid after raid had been made on reserve funds, which had been reduced to 11 lakns.

BUDGET CRITICISED.

Mr. Dabholkar stated that though the budget figures on medical relief had been on the increase from year to year neither the death rate nor infant mortality had decreased correspondingly.

Mr. Goregaonkar reminded the members of the tendency towards increase in the expenditure and drew their attention to the possibility of the Municipality losing the revenue from the milch cattle stables. He did not agree with the milk supply scheme to the school children approved of by the Corporation and stated that it was a misapplication of the rate-payers' money. He then said that the recent frauds in some Departments needed more scrupulous attention of the authorities.

Prof. V. G. Rao was in favour of the extension of primary education and slum clearance.

Prof. Soares was disposed to think that there was an underestimate of revenue in the budget proposals and the expenses of the Municipal staff had gone up very much.

Dr. S. P. Mehta condoned the policy of retrenchment in the Health Department in the previous years and thought that epidemics were due to that.

SAVE ON ROADS.

Rao Saheb Jagtap opined that concrete roads in the city would be more economical and they would compare favourably with the present ones. The Municipality could effect a saving thereby.

The Municipal Commissioner, replying to the criticisms stated that almost all the speakers had said that there had been an increase in the expenses of the Municipal staff. This, he thought was inevitable due to the extension of the City and other causes.

He agreed with Dr. Mehta that there had been retrenchment in the previous years in the Health Department. In the Hydraulic Department also there had been retrenchment and the result was that deterioration had set in and now the Municipality had to spend more on capital expenditure.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

During the last week-end many Congress meetings were held in the Bandra Municipal area and nearly all the independent candidates carried out extensive house to house canvassing. Throughout Sunday a batch of Congress volunteers carrying Congress flags cycled throughout the Santa Cruz and Bandra areas appealing to the public to vote for Congress candidates.

In the Vile Parle Municipal area elections were held in four wards out of the six wards, the candidates in the two wards being returned unopposed. The election which was held on Sunday created quite a sensation and school boys and girls took a prominent part urging the voters to vote for the particular candidate they were in favour.

All the candidates throughout the four wards strove hard and I think Congress candidates would be in the majority on this Board.

In Bassein on the same day, the newly elected municipal Board held its first meeting at the Seth Nusserwanji Cawasji Kursegara, Municipal Hall, when 24 out of the 25 members of the Board were present. At the very outset the Board elected Mr. A. M. Shah as President and Mr. D. W. Raut, M.L.A. as Vice-President, for its complete term of office.

CARNIVAL CRICKET AT BANDRA.

On Sunday the members of the Rest Ranwar Club, one of the oldest and the most popular Sports Club of the suburbs was engaged in their annual carnival cricket match on Supali Park Ground, in the Sebastian Colony, Bandra. The game was a whole day fixture between the Married Men and the Bachelors of that club. With sixteen players on either side.

The game was a very interesting one and the large crowd of spectators from the surrounding places who crowded to see the match clapped and cheered throughout the day.

After the match a sumptuous dinner was held on the premises of the mentioned club, when nearly all the members of the club took part. After dinner a small social was held, with music which kept the gathering lively throughout the night and rendered the function a great success.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Nov. 14.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st. Nov.	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	89	49	—	—	—
Amraoti	82	57	—	—	—0.3
Akola	89	53	—	—	—0.3
Ahmedabad	91	64	—	—	—
Ajmer	85	53	—	—	—
Ahmednagar	87	55	—	—	—0.5
Ambala	85	48	—	—	—0.3
Allahabad	87	52	—	—	—0.2
Benares	87	53	—	—	—0.1
Bareilly	85	52	—	—	—0.1
BOMBAY	82	68	—	1.1	+0.8
Bangalore	82	59	—	0.1	—2.1
Bhopal	86	66	—	—	—
Baroda	91	57	—	—	—
Belgaum	85	56	—	0.4	—1.0
Bahawalpore	85	51	—	—	—
Bijapur	87	56	—	0.1	—0.7
Bellary	89	64	—	0.1	—1.4
Bhavnagar	87	65	—	—	—
Chittagong	81	63	—	4.3	+3.1
Calcutta	85	68	—	0.1	—1.4
Cuttack	87	60	—	—	—1.0
Cawnpore	92	56	—	—	—0.3
Calicut	88	74	—	1.3	2.2
Colombo	87	67	—	2.6	—1.9
Cheerapunji	59	52	0.2	3.5	0 1
Cocanada	85	67	—	—	4.2
Cochin	85	76	—	2.3	—2.2
Dehra Dun	78	47	—	—	0.2
Delhi	83	52	—	—	0,1
Dehra I. Khan	83	54	—	—	0.1
Darjeeling	53	43	0.1	0.1	0.3
Desa	90	56	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	—	—0.6
Fort Sandeman	71	42	—	—	0.1
Gorakhpur	85	56	—	—	—0.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	89	52	—	—	—0.8
Hyderabad (Sd.)	92	67	—	—	—
Indore	86	52	—	—	—0.2
Jhansi	90	55	—	—	—0.1
Jubbulpore	88	51	—	—	—0.3
Jacobabad	90	60	—	—	—
Jaipur	88	61	—	—	—
Karwar	87	69	—	—	—
Karachi	82	73	—	—	—
Kodaikanal	54	46	T	2.5	—1.3
Khandwa	90	55	—	—	—0.3
Lucknow	87	53	—	—	0.1
Ludhiana	87	50	—	—	—0.1
Lahore	86	49	—	—	—
Lyallpur	84	51	—	—	—
Multan	87	53	—	—	—
Mysore	84	61	—	0.4	—1.2
Madras	89	66	—	—	—2.3
Marmagoa	84	71	—	1 0	—
Malegaon	89	55	—	0.1	—0.3
Mussoorie	61	45	—	—	—
Mahableshwar	73	56	—	1.3	+0.5
Murree	69	44	—	—	—0.6
Mount Abu	73	54	—	—	—
Masulipatam	85	60	—	—	—4.3
Mandalay	75	69	30.	4.0	+2.5
Mangalore	87	76	—	2.1	—0.2
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.1
Mercara	75	57	—	1.2	—1.1
Nagpur	89	53	—	—	—0.6
Ootacamund	63	43	—	0.7	—2.6
Patna	84	59	—	—	—0.1
Peshawar	75	50	—	—	—
Poona	88	56	—	0.1	—0.6
Pachmarhi	78	46	—	—	—0.3
Port Blair	86	74	—	5.4	+1.2
Quetta	60	32	—	—	—
Ranchi	81	52	—	0.2	—
Rawalpindi	82	44	—	—	—0.1
Rangoon	84	73	4.1	9.6	+7.8
Ratnagiri	85	68	—	2.9	+2.3
Rajkot	91	62	—	—	—0.1
Sialkot	85	52	—	—	—
Srinagar	64	29	—	—	—0.1
Sholapur	90	56	—	—	0.8
Shillong	61	48	—	3.7	—2.6
Simla	61	44	—	—	—0.3
Surat	87	62	—	—	—0.1
Salem	92	67	—	—	—2.4
Trichinopoly	89	70	—	0.6	—2.1
Trivandrum	89	75	—	2.9	—1.0
Vizagapatam	85	67	—	—	—2.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

All-India Weather

POONA, Nov. 14.

A few light showers of rain occurred yesterday in Assam and south Madras. The western disturbance is passing away eastwards after causing scattered light rain in extreme north.

Forecast:—(Until the evening of the 15th). A few light showers of rain will occur in the extreme south of the peninsula.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST HALAI POSTPONED

The case, in which Mr. W. T. Halai, of the Indian Cotton Exchange and seven others, stand charged by the Crime Branch of the Bombay Police under the Prevention of Gambling Act, was adjourned to Monday next, as the Police Surgeon and Psychiatrist under whose observation Mr. Halai has been kept, have not submitted their reports.

AROUND THE COURTS

SENTENCED FOR RASH DRIVING.

Mr. K. J. Kambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, Bombay, sentenced Karsondas Mawji, a commission agent, to pay a fine of Rs. 75/- on a charge of causing grievous hurt by rash and negligent driving.

The driver, who held a temporary driving licence, was alleged to have knocked down three labourers walking along Pedder Road on December 15 last, and then dashed against a house before he pulled his car up.

The car, the Magistrate remarked, was obviously being driven dangerously close to the kerb with the result that he took the three labourers completely by surprise.

Vasudeo Madan, was arrested by the Gamdevi Police on Friday, on a charge of assaulting a domestic servant working in the bungalow of the Consul Poland in Bombay.

He was placed before the Magistrate, this morning at Girgaum Police Court, and was ordered to be released on bail.

Coroner's Jury Doubts

"The death was caused by sepsis following upon multiple injuries from a motor car which was being driven along Love Grove Road by Mr. E. Rumfitt. We are in doubt as to whether this was a case of accident." This was the verdict recorded by the Bombay Coroner's Jury at the inquest on Laxman Jiva, a municipal sweeper, who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on November 5. The accident occurred on November 1.

KOLABA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALIBAG Nov. 13.

At a meeting of the Kolaba District Congress Committee held at Roha, a committee was appointed to look after the forthcoming District Local Board Election.

There are 30 seats all elective. One of them is assigned to Muslims, two to Harijans, two to Backward Classes and one to women. The Congress Committee intend to contest as many of these seats as possible.

At this meeting of the Committee a resolution was also passed calling Government's attention to the damage done to the paddy crops in the District during the last tempest and suggestions were made as to the way remissions and postponements should be given.

Support was also given to the Kolaba Forest Advisory Committee's appeal to Government to open Forest Demonstrations for the benefit of agriculturists.

Passenger Derailed But None Injured

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

It is reported that the Allahabad-Fyzabad passenger train was derailed near Sultanpur, but no injuries to passengers or the crew are reported.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1938

SOME EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

The convocation address of Sir Shah M. Sulaiman, Judge of the Federal Court, at the Agra University elucidates several important educational problems of the day with a clarity and incisiveness that are not too common in convocation addresses. In recent years many educational addresses have urged the fallacious plea that merely because a large number of young men with university education remain unemployed higher education itself should be drastically restricted. By sheer repetition this fallacy has passed current and has received ready acceptance from Governments distracted by financial stringency. Sir S. M. Sulaiman neatly exposes the fallacy by pointing out how it leads to the absurdity that the less educated would find more employment or their being better equipped makes them less eligible for it. It is true that better education will enable Indians to seize the available opportunities for employment which otherwise are monopolised by non-Indians. But education by itself cannot create such opportunities. The real remedy for the unemployment of the educated, as also of others, Sir Shah rightly observes, is "a wide expansion of trade, industry and commerce, a well-organised scheme for stimulating indigenous industries and marketing their products." Herein the speaker reflects the mind of the public in general. As a matter of fact a comprehensive scheme is being organised by the National Planning Committee appointed by the recent conference of Industries Conference, and it is gratifying to note that the Committee is receiving good support from the various Provincial Governments and also some progressive States.

Wardha Scheme

Sir S. Sulaiman cordially welcomes the recent movement for rural development and suggests that we should secure first rate experts to train our young men and women to set up small industries not requiring much capital as investment. That leads him to the economic aspects of the Wardha scheme. With commendable frankness he points out that the market value of the articles turned out by the children learning various crafts will not cover even a fraction of the salaries of the teachers, as desired. Even if the State ventures to purchase these articles, it will require "a State organisation for forcing such products on the market and compelling people to purchase them at high prices regardless of their intrinsic value." If, on the other hand, they are to be sold by Government at their proper market value, the loss borne by them would be, in the words of Sir Shah, "merely a novel form of indirect grants to the schools, with the expenses of the sales organisation unnecessarily added." These difficulties can be considerably minimised and the educative value of teaching crafts can be secured if the crafts are taught for not more than two periods a day and with a view more to train the children than to exploit their training for the purpose of covering the whole or part of the teachers' salaries.

Medium Of Instruction

With regard to another important feature of national education, namely, the use of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction, Sir Shah observes: "No one can object to the programme of gradually making vernaculars the media of instruction at the University stage also, and I do earnestly hope a time will come when our literature will be so enriched with translations from Western languages and also with original productions as easily to supplant and replace English; but that stage has not arrived yet. It would be an idle claim to put forward at present that for acquiring Western knowledge, the English language can be easily dispensed with." But few, if any, seriously suggest that English should be altogether dispensed with. Most educationists insist on the retention of English as a compulsory subject in secondary schools and also in colleges before specialisation comes in. And students are certainly desired to read such English books as are necessary but are not translated into their mother-tongue. What is proposed is that the teaching and the examination should be through the mother-tongue. This should be at least permitted immediately and be made compulsory after the most necessary text books are made available in the mother-tongue. Compulsion will itself bring into existence a large number of good text books, either original or translated. It will not be possible to do justice to national education unless the pace is forced in some directions.

Duty Of Democracies

Nazi frenzy of savagery against Jews proceeds unabated. How it has shocked world opinion is apparent from outspoken denunciation of the tyranny in America by Mr. Dwey, Senator King and Catholic Bishops. Why, even Lord Rothermere, a tried and faithful friend of the Nazis, has been constrained to condemn the bestiality. But public madness is as nothing compared to the calculated barbarism as expressed in the official measures taken against Jewry which has, quite rightly, literally staggered the world. Lord Rothermere's "Daily Mail" confesses that "the world is appalled by the crushing nature of the new penalties" imposed on Jews in Germany—and it may be added that Germans themselves are suffering a feeling of "shocked amazement" at the madness both of the Nazi mobs and their Government.

Well, if faithful friends and champions of Nazis are themselves "appalled," what is so-called "civilisation" going to do about a series of crimes reminiscent of the Dark Ages? The question is pertinent for two reasons. The first is the defiant insolence of the Nazi Government in answer to world protests: Dr. Goebbels has actually "justified the demonstrations and decrees against German Jews as expressions of 'disgust' and 'the will' respectively of the German people." And secondly this "appalling" terror and the attitude taken up by Doctor Goebbels are a direct consequence of the policy of surrender and subservience pursued by the "democratic" statesmen of the world. Are they going to do the right, honest and human thing and expiate their own "appalling" crime in the only way possible: giving expression to the "disgust" and "the will" of their people in the one manner which will be understood by Nazis? If they do not, the protestations of shocked sympathy are so many expressions of hypocritical cowardice as nauseating as Nazi brutality is revolting.

Is It Too Late?

The statement issued by Sardar Vallabhbhai on the breakdown of the negotiations between the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee and the U.P. Zamindars about the Tenancy Bill of the local Government should remove all misunderstanding about the real causes of the break-down. It is clear from the statement that the Zamindars of Agra desired arbitration on this question by the Parliamentary Committee, and accepted the latter's offer to arbitrate provided its award was accepted by all as final. But soon the Zamindars of Oudh started a campaign against the proposal of arbitration and even questioned its 'bona fides' by saying that the Committee "had been brought in to play the game of the U.P. Ministry, namely, to pull out the chestnuts from the fire for the Government." The Committee thereupon properly refused to undertake the thankless task of arbitration unless it was desired by the Zamindars unanimously. It is gratifying to learn that the Nawab of Chhattari, Chairman of the Zamindars' Association of Agra, was very keen on the Zamindars accepting the Parliamentary Committee's offer to arbitrate, as that alone would lead to the restoration of harmonious relations between them and their tenants and that he is still striving for it. The Sardar fears that it is now "too late to mend matters." We hope it is not. The Zamindars will be well advised to follow the Nawab Saheb's advice.

Our London Letter

Masani's Biography Of Dadabhoy

(From Our London Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

There was, however, one face I missed—that of Mr. R. P. Masani who was unavoidably kept away. As your readers may know he is now in London in connection with the biography of Dadabhoy Nawroji written by him and to be published shortly by Messrs. Allen and Unwin. The Dadabhoy Memorial Committee have authorised his biography and Mr. Masani has been given free access to all the Grand Old Man's papers and private files. Mr. Masani, I understand, is dealing fully with Dadabhoy's pre-political phase. Nearly a hundred pages are devoted to a detailed account of Dadabhoy's activities as Dewan of Baroda. A similarly complete account is given of Dadabhoy's Parliamentary career. This aspect of his life has, however, I believe presented his biographer with some difficulties. For few of Dadabhoy's British friends and contemporaries are alive to supply first-hand information. The only person who has been of any assistance in this matter was Mr. John Burns, the veteran Trade Unionist, who celebrated his 80th birthday a week ago. Mr. Masani is also, I believe, giving special attention to the origin and development of such organisations as the East India Association of which Dadabhoy was one of the founders. Very striking, I understand, is the manner in which Mr. Masani traces the gradual decline of this Association from the high purposes that its founders had in mind. How from being an organisation intended to bring the most progressive elements in India into touch with the best British opinion, it has slowly been converted into a stamping ground for retired Anglo-Indian officials claiming the patronage of some princely Indian names, and using the services of such other Indians as our only too ready to salute the Union Jack and sing the "National Anthem" at the least provocation. Sadly enough it is another Parsee who has been distinguishing himself at meetings of the East India Association by the vehemence of his loyalist fervour. I remember an occasion not so very long ago when Mr. Lalkaka, one of those Indians, who have fortunately withheld their services from India and taken refuge in these cold islands, rose to address his fellow-members and particularly such Indians as happened to be present at the meeting in language of such extravagant pro-British zeal that even the Colonels and ex-policemen and governors present began to feel rather embarrassed. Mr. Lalkaka vaunted the benefits of British rule in terms that have, perhaps, not been excelled even by the most diehard Tory. He talked of the great pride felt by Indians at the thought of being under the protection of the Union Jack; he extolled the efficiency and disinterestedness of the bureaucrats who lord it over us in India and he could find no expression too strong to condemn the utter unworthiness of his unfortunate countrymen for the responsibilities of freedom. The Grand Old Man, I am sure, would flare up in wrath if he knew what was being said these days at meetings of the organisations that he founded so hopefully.

I have said enough about the book to indicate that there would be plenty of interesting, even exciting, matter in it for Indian readers. Its value will be further enhanced by a long introduction that I hear Mahatma Gandhi has agreed to write for it. Mr. Masani who has been a life long admirer of Dadabhoy regards this work as a labour of love and, what is more, one way of recalling to the present generation of Indians the type of great men to whose farsightedness and tireless enthusiasm we owe the beginnings of our national movement.

Diwali Dinner

Another Diwali dinner that I had the pleasure of attending was one which marked the fusion of two Indian organisations here, the Marathi Speaking Union and

(Continued on page 14, col. 5)

INCOME-TAX BILL

Taxation Of Foreign Income

(From A Correspondent)

Keen opposition to the proposal in the Income-Tax Bill to tax foreign incomes of domiciled residents on the basis of the full income arising, instead of on the basis of the amount of income remitted, is expressed by commercial bodies in India and abroad in the course of their memoranda on the Bill submitted to the Central Board of Revenue, Simla. A remarkable feature is that in the short period of barely 4 months during which the Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion by an executive order, no less than 30 foreign Indian commercial bodies from the different parts of the world such as Colon in Central America, Sierra Leone and Port Harcourt in West Africa, Manilla in Philippine Islands, Seerabaya, Macassar, Probolingo, Palembang Padang, Balikapapan in Dutch East Indies, Las Palmas and Teneriffe in Southern Europe and Kobe and Yokohama in the Far East have sent in strong protests against the proposed introduction of accrual basis. At several foreign centres meetings of Indian merchants were held in July and August last, resolutions condemning the proposal passed and conveyed by cablegrams to the Government of India and also the chief political organizations in the country viz. the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.

Protests From Thousands

The Memon Chamber of Commerce of Bombay in its Memorandum estimates that nearly 15,000 Memons are engaged in trade in and with several foreign countries and the native States. Next come Tamil Mahomedans of South India who are mostly concentrated in French Cochin-China, Burma, Malaya States and the Strait-Settlements and their case is put forward by Koothanallur Muslim League of Tanjore and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce of Madras. The interests of Chettiars of South India whose volume of business outside India extends to several crores are represented by the Nathu Kotai Nagarathars Association of Madras and Rangoon. In Sind there is an important community of traders known as Sindwork Merchants on whose behalf the Sindwork Merchants Association of Hyderabad has entered a very emphatic protest on the ground that the proposal if enacted would give a death blow to their business. The shops of these merchants who deal in silks, curios and objects d'art are spread over all the parts of the world. These shops number about 3,000 and employ approximately 10,000 Indians.

Blow To Indian Trade

There is a very strong feeling amongst commercial bodies as typically expressed by Koothanallur Muslim League, Tanjore and Memon Chamber of Commerce, Bombay that the change in the basis of taxation would prove extremely detrimental to Indian trade and enterprise in foreign countries which is stated according to the resolutions passed at meetings of Indian merchants in foreign countries to be suffering from several handicaps and difficulties at the present moment such as discrimination against Indian traders, exchange and currency restrictions, blocked credits, sudden fluctuations in exchange, emergency taxes etc.

Indian Capital

The Official view that foreign trade has proved injurious to the industrial advancement of the Country as a result of flight of capital from India has been criticised by the Sindhi Merchants Association of Madras according to which foreign trade has far from drawing upon Indian capital augmented it and even financed Indian industry. The Koothanallur Muslim League and the Sindwork Merchants' Association state that Indian Merchants' in foreign countries have employed very little of Indian capital and have built up their business from very small beginnings by sheer enterprise and exertions. The claim that foreign trade has not contributed to the upkeep of India is challenged by the Multani Shikarpuri Bankers Association, Sindhi Merchants Association of Madras and the Sindwork Merchants Association which maintain that every year remittances to the tune of several lakhs are brought to British India and subjected to Indian taxation.

Investments

Dealing with the object of the proposed change namely to discourage export of Indian capital abroad, the last mentioned Associations contend that if there is any flight of Indian capital, it is for the most part for investment in securities, stocks and shares.

On the other hand it is argued that foreign investments in business were actually acquired from foreign trade and the latter instead of being financed by Indian industries has on the contrary financed the industries. It is further claimed by the Sindwork Merchants Association that foreign trade has contributed to the industrial advancement by marketing and advertising manufactured goods abroad.

A Compromise

Whilst appreciating the anxiety of this country to discourage the flight of Indian capital abroad, the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce recommend a compromise to the effect that income from business should be taken on remittance basis but incomes from other sources on accrual basis. The All-India Marwari Federation of Calcutta apprehend that the proposed taxation would prove even detrimental to Indian trade and commerce as taxes on foreign incomes would be paid not out of foreign receipts but out of Indian capital and thus affect the availability of Indian capital for trade purposes.

A strong protest is expressed by several bodies that Indian law as proposed goes even beyond the present English law and the pro-

(Continued on Page 13, col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

REPUBLICANS' PLIGHT.

As a result of the fighting during the last week or two, the civil war has taken a definite turn for the worse, the rebels scoring a success practically every day. Two things are responsible for the unfortunate weakening of the Republicans. They have very little equipment with which to match aeroplanes and artillery supplied, complete with men, by Germany and particularly by Italy. Secondly they are suffering a severe food shortage. This plight is due to the activities not only of the rebel navy but also of the Fascist aeroplanes at the disposal of General Franco. He has been able to intercept, bomb and sink, with complete impunity, neutral merchantmen including those of Britain. The studied indifference of Mr. Chamberlain's Government encouraged him to make sport of British. Now he knows that Mr. Chamberlain wants him to go on with his fell work. Incidentally it is quite likely that the British Premier may utilise his visit to Paris further to ensure Franco's victory in the civil war.

THE REAL FACT

Addressing a Canadian audience in New York on Armistice Day, Mr. Ian Mackenzie, Canadian Minister of Defence, struck an eminently right note when he declared: "The Democracies of the world must be ready and prepared against wanton aggression by swashbuckling gangsters if they are to preserve the ideals for which our immortal dead fought and died." But it is a pity that his eloquence should have lapsed from the snarling sublime to the tail-wagging ridiculous when, in the next breath he added that Canadians "were deeply proud of the part the British had played in the recent crisis." The fact is that democratic ideals urgently need to be protected against the challenge of "swashbuckling gangsters" and it is the British representative, Mr. Chamberlain, who is responsible for the menace thanks to his betrayals to these political gangsters.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY'S TRIBUTE

It is only in the fitness of things that the Central Assembly should have paid tributes to Kemal Ataturk and adjourned in honour of this world statesman's memory. Indians without any distinction of caste and creed have mourned his death because for India he was something more than what a British author called him, "the ablest statesman" of modern times. For this country he was a message of hope and in his life-story this great oriental has left a legacy for the countries of Asia who are struggling to free themselves from the Imperialist demination of Europe. The Central Assembly, we are, therefore, glad, has expressed national feeling over a loss which is not Turkey's alone, but is shared by all Asiatic countries. And we are especially gratified to note the handsome and sincere tribute paid to Ataturk by the leader of the European Party.

C. P. MUSLIMS' GRIEVANCES REDRESSED

The statement issued by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the C.P. Muslims' grievances against the local Government will reassure all reasonable Muslims in the province and in the country. It shows that the Congress Parliamentary Committee has always been vigilant in investigating such grievances, has already redressed several of them and is investigating the others. For instance, it has arranged that the Urdu speeches in the C. P. Assembly will be published by the Government in Urdu script. As regards the Muslims' objection to the term "Vidya Mandir," as applied to a school, a Muslim school will hereafter be called "Baitul Ilm". Some of the grievances are yet to be investigated. It will be best for all concerned if the C.P. Government and the Muslims come to an understanding without making it necessary for the Congress Parliamentary Committee to intervene.

FEDERATION AND OFFICE

Sir Wazir Hassan, ex-Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court, is a great lawyer and also a great friend of the Congress. His views, therefore, on the legal aspects of any political question deserve to be most seriously considered by Congressmen. He thinks that the Congress acceptance of office in the provinces and the rejection of the federal scheme is legally inadmissible since both provinces and the centre are governed by the same constitution. But lawyers, like doctors, differ and the lawyer politicians of the Congress Cabinet will not fail to find out a way out of the legal difficulty, if there is any. Meanwhile, we would like to know under what particular law are the two courses in question incompatible and what is the penalty attached to a breach of the law. It may be better for Congress to accept the penalty, if it is unavoidable, rather than compromise its present position. If, as is likely, Sir Wazir means a constitutional, and not a legal difficulty, we would point out that constitutional usage must depend on expediency and varying sets of precedents and Congress must be free to create its own precedents. In any case, office or no office, the acceptance of the proposed Federal scheme is impossible.

HINDU ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE

Among the institutions which are established in Great Britain for the service of Indian residents and visitors, the "Incorporated Hindu Association of Europe Ltd" deserves a worthy mention. It was founded by a group of public-spirited Indians in 1936 and has rendered an excellent account of itself during the last two years. While it is primarily intended for the service of Hindus, as its name implies, its very first ideal is to promote friendly feelings among followers of different faiths. The fact that one finds among its donors H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad is itself a sufficient index of its catholic outlook. The Association is yet young and in need of public help to establish it securely and to enable it to extend its scope of activities.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Old men always know more than they believe.

Dogmatism is puppyism that has obtained its growth.

No man is ever so busy that he can't find time to make an occasional mistake.

Any old bachelor with plenty of money can obtain a situation as ideal husband.

Some men don't seem to know when when they are whipped, but they doubtless have suspicions.

The work of some artists who claim to be wedded to art doesn't indicate that there is even an engagement.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

BAGHDAD, Nov. 13.

The granting of oil concession in southern Iraq to the Basrah Petroleum Company has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies. The company is a British concern recently formed in London with a capital of £1,000,000.
—Reuter

* * * *

It is reported that some U. P. Zemindars, led by ex-Minister, Nawab Sir Md. Yusuf, are tentatively dropping hints that they might threaten to launch a campaign of civil disobedience.

We will await further developments keenly and in vain.

* * * *

Apropos of rumours of a Congress co-alition under Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, "It is", says the A. P. I., "felt in certain quarters that nothing will materialise before the beginning of the New Year."

What we profoundly fear is that Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq "may" materialise as a Congress coalitionist.

Any way we have at least a short space of time in which to hope and pray fervently.

* * * *

"British policy in Palestine is not," indignantly proclaims the 'Times of India', "directed against law-abiding Arabs, but only against rebels and terrorists."

How typically and convincingly British, this distinction.

* * * *

By the way it was only a week ago that the 'Times of India' was openly admitting that the incidents in Palestine constituted the revolt of a whole nation.

But, as you say, a conveniently elastic memory is also typically British.

* * * *

DEMOCRACIES' TASK

Canadian Minister's Plea In New York
—Headline.

The task is two-fold: to resist "wanton aggression by swashbuckling gangsters" and to feel "deeply proud of the part the British played in the recent crisis."

If you find it e—er a bit difficult, you are no "democrat."

* * * *

On his return from London King Carol may meet Herr Hitler at a shooting party, according to a suggestion which is neither confirmed nor denied.

What the Roumanian King ought to be careful about is not meeting the Fuhrer at Berchtesgaden, or Bad Godesberg OR Munich.

* * * *

Fascist-rebel aeroplanes bombed 'Lake Hallwil', a British vessel, at Barcelona wrecking its bridge and foredeck.

We hope Lord Halifax will cause to be conveyed to General Franco his keen realistic regret that the vessel was not sunk.

* * * *

If Hitler and the Pagan creed surrounding him . . . . were the Pope's admirers it would be clear to every friend of humanity that Pope Pius had been false to his trust as the head of the Church." Thus unburdens the Bishop of Dunedin of his deep-seated feelings.

Good. But we ARE reminded of the benedictions showered, by His Holiness on Herr Hitler's protege, General Franco.

* * * *

Dr. Goebbels 'justified the demonstrations and decrees against German Jews as expressions of 'disgust' and, 'the will' respectively of the German people.

Mr. Chamberlain will express the "disgust" and "the will" of the British people about all this in—you have said it, 'Appeasement' of the Nazis.

* * * *

Patient: "Doctor, I feel aches and pains all over, and I can hardly move a limb."

Doctor: "You're a little stiff."

Patient: "I came to be cured, not to be insulted."

SAVAGERY OF DARK AGES LET LOOSE

Jewish Homes Broken, Burnt & Looted; Public Servants Take Part In Nazi Demonstrations

BERLIN: November 13.

THE ATTITUDE OF BERLIN PUBLIC TOWARDS GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-JEWISH MEASURES AND THE MOB DESTRUCTION PRECEDING THEM IS IN MAIN ONE OF SHOCKED AMAZEMENT AS FAR AS CAN BE JUDGED FROM TALKS WITH INDIVIDUALS.

Only very few express complete agreement and even the members of the Nazi party admitted to foreign Pressmen how very distasteful they found them. There is, however, undoubtedly, a minority approving of what occurred and a handful who would welcome more drastic steps.

People living in provincial towns seem to have been more influenced by the anti-semitic propaganda. For instance many more of the general public apart from bands of hooligans appear to have joined in the provincial demonstration.

One example of wreckers included such public servants as tax officials, postmen and employees of the local power station and other business.

The vigorous anti-Jewish campaign conducted by the press and on the radio and the public platform has not been without effect on a section of the German public.

It is reiterated continually that attacks against Jewish shops and property are just reprisals of German people against the alleged plot of international Jewry and that the measures taken against the Jews are justified actions of the Reich Government against an inferior and criminal race to whom the German nation owe their downfall, the great war and the subsequent trials.

It appears that British and other foreign Jews in Germany will not be allowed to possess arms and will be treated in this respect in the same way as German Jews.

Even the most primitive weapons of defence are forbidden such as knuckle dusters, steel rods, rubber truncheons and pocket knives with fixed blades. Foreign Jews must also surrender their arms for confiscation without compensation.

While as far as is known no Jewish homes were wrecked in Berlin, there are numerous instances in the provinces in which Jewish businesses were not touched by mobs who concentrated their fury on Jewish homes. These were broken into and furniture, clothing and even fittings were thrown into the streets and burned while everything of value was stolen.

All documents and papers of value were systematically burned including large sums of money which the Jews kept at home because they did not trust the banks.

In many cases owners of homes were taken to police station and crowded together in cellars. They were later on sent home to find their homes emptied with only the clothes they were wearing remaining to them.—Reuter.

British Press On Nazi Outrages

LONDON, Nov. 13.

THE NEW GERMAN ANTI-JEWISH DECREES HAVE EVOKED OUTSPOKEN COMMENT IN THE BRITISH PRESS

The "Daily Mail" declared: "The world is appalled by the crushing nature of the new penalties imposed on Jews in Germany.

Christendom cannot shut its eyes to this wholesale repression. The conscience of all peoples is aroused and deep compassion expressed throughout the world. Even now hopes were expressed last night that Germany might yet heed the call of humanity and show moderation and mercy."

The "Daily Herald" says: "Words are of no value to Jews who today find, up against them, dark bestial forces which they might well have hoped were buried in the past. It is practical help that Jews need and if the outside world is not disposed to give practical help, it qualified its moral right to speak of principles of kindness of decency." The "News Chronicle" says: "This ferocious pogrom cannot fail to have a big effect on policy of this country, for British policy is determined by British opinion and British opinion regards this outburst of Nazi fury with loathing and contempt."

The "Manchester Guardian" expresses the view that there is no hope of a tolerable life for Jews in Germany except escape from that country and urges Government to put fresh life into the International Committee established at the Evian Conference to deal with refugees.—Reuter.

BRITISH REDS DENOUNCE NAZI TERROR

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Several thousand communists at a demonstration in Hyde Park passed a resolution denouncing "the campaign of terror now being waged against Jews in Germany."

Afterwards a procession marched to Lower Regent Street and the leaders handed in a copy of the resolution to the German Embassy.—Reuter.

"WE SHALL SEE OVERTHROW OF HITLER"

WELLINGTON: Nov. 14.

"We hope that we shall soon see the overthrow of Herr Hitler," declared Bishop of Dunedin in an address, while laying the foundation-stone of a new Catholic church in Southland District.

Praising the Pope's peace efforts Bishop Whyte added: "If Hitler and the pagan crew surrounding him, or if M. Stalin and his anti-God associates were the Pope's admirers, it would be clear to every friend of humanity that Pope Pius had been false to his trust as the head of the church."—Reuter.

Jews To Pay For Window-Smashing

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

At a meeting of 160 wealthy Jews convoked by order of the Government, each was handed a slip showing the sum assessed against him in respect of Thursday's window-smashing. Payment has been demanded to-dav. The total amount of the damages is not known but one rich widow has been assessed 50,000 marks and a Jewish manufacturer 150,000.

Payment of these sums does not affect liability to contribute to the milliard marks levy in connection with Herr Von Rath's murder.—Reuter.

Nazi Outrages On Catholics

Demonstrators Break Up Religious Celebrations

MUNICH, Nov. 13.

A Catholic celebration before the monument of Virgin Mary in the main square in Munich was broken up by demonstrators tonight.

When the demonstrators began booing and molesting the worshippers, the police removed two demonstrators and ordered the Catholics to disperse.

Shortly afterwards further demonstrators demolished the decorations round the statue trampling on candle-sticks and other religious objects. This time the police remained inactive.—Reuter.

VON RATH TO BE GIVEN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

Herr von Rath is to be accorded the most impressive state funeral since the death of General Ludendorff.

The body will arrive at Aachen by a French special train on Wednesday morning and thence will be taken by German special train to Dusseldorf where the funeral will be held on Thursday after the lying-in-state of the body in the morning in the Rhine hall to give the public an opportunity of paying their respects.

The coffin will be placed in the family grave at noon when Herr Hitler will address the German people.—Reuter

Jews Banned On Berlin Bourse

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

Jews have been forbidden to operate on the Berlin Bourse for the time being.

The purpose of the Decree is to prevent a slump attendant on heavy Jewish selling of investments in order to pay contributions to the milliard mark indemnity.

Reuter understands that Jewish holdings may be taken over by the Bourse Committee

SPECIAL PRAYERS FOR GERMAN JEWRY

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Palestine rabbinate has proclaimed to-day as a day of a special prayer for German jewry, states the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. The rabbinate has called on the rabbinets throughout the world to issue a similar proclamation.

And 'Varsities Too

Immediate dissolution of the Jewish Automobile Club has been ordered by the Chief of the National Socialist Motorists Corps. The Deans of all the Universities have been instructed telegraphically to forbid Jews attending lectures, and enter university buildings. It is understood a law is in preparation forbidding Jews studying at German Universities.—Reuter.

HUNGARY'S PART IN CZECH DISPUTE

BUDAPEST, Nov. 12.

Dr. Kanya, Foreign Minister, declared, in the Chamber of Deputies, that the Rome-Berlin Axis had shown itself as an important factor in European Peace, during the crisis. He was happy that Hungary would always be found on the side of the Axis powers, in the constructive work of peace. Germany, Italy and Poland. Dr. Kanya said, had shown their sympathy for Hungary in a concrete fashion, during the Hungarian-Czech dispute.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAV PREMIER'S DEFIANT SPEECH

BELGRADE, Nov. 14.

A defiant speech was made by Premier M. Stoyadinovitch in the course of a Parliamentary election campaign. "We are not asking anything belonging to others but we are not yielding an inch of our territory". Referring to the recent crisis, he said that Yugoslavia was not a state created round a conference table but by arms and the blood of her people. Yugoslavia was not going to haggle about frontiers with any of her neighbours.—Reuter.

Br. Admiral For Kemal's Funeral

MALTA, Nov. 14.

The battleship "Malaya" is proceeding to Istanbul. It is understood that Admiral Pound, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, is aboard with 400 Bluejackets, who will accompany him, to Ataturk's funeral.—Reuter.

Why doesn't Britain recognise the Rebel Government?
In Spain?
No, In Palestine.

FRANCE IN GRIP OF REACTION

Country Accepts "Recovery Programme" With Resignation

PARIS, Nov. 14.

"THE AXE MUST BE SWUNG AND I SHALL SWING IT", declared M. Reynaud referring to plans of administrative reorganisation in France. "These," he said, "include dismissal of superfluous civil servants who will be employed henceforth in productive industries, limitation of recruiting for the civil service and a very considerable reduction in the number of persons employed by the state, department and communes."

As far as is known the country generally has accepted M. Reynaud's recovery programme in a spirit of resignation. There has been considerable criticism from the left wing concerning modification of the five-day forty-hour week. Socialist opinion is represented by M Blum's speech at Lille in which he strongly attacked modification and asserted that a six day week will result in increasing cost of production and prices and would reduce the hourly output of workmen while M. Jouhaux, the trades union leader, argued in an interview that it was useless to increase the number of working hours. since at present there was not enough employment to justify it.—Reuter.

GOOD RECEPTION TO REYNAUD'S DECREES

PARIS, Nov. 14.

M. Reynaud's plan continues to be taken in good part by majority of the public opinion as a sincere and necessary effort. The bulk of newspaper comment deals with its political aspect, especially with M. Blum's opposition and M. Flandin's policy of "wait and see." Naturally it is the smaller taxes that have impressed the general public; for example, to-morrow tobacco will cost 15 to 20 per cent more and with the extra 20 centimes per gallon on petrol, the latter will be dearer than ordinary wine. A number of tobacconists have sold out and there is a run on sugar and coffee.

Thrifty people have spent weekend catching up arrears of correspondence before the higher inland rate becomes operative.—Reuter.

HOW NEW DECREES WILL WORK

PARIS, Nov. 14.

Some surprise was created by the appearance of the official journal with details of the new National Contribution scheme.

In the first place a two per cent. tax is levied on all income, whether from wages, agricultural profits, pensions or annuities, regardless of the smallness of the income. The most unexpected part of the Decree requires all incomes above 10,000 francs to pay further 30 per cent. increase on the present assessments.

These Decrees also include a provision that Savings Bank accounts must not exceed 30,000 francs in order to encourage movement of capital.

Two hundred million francs will be devoted annually to a fund to encourage increase of birth-rate and credit of ten millions is devoted to vocational training of unemployed, especially with a view to providing specialised workers for aircraft factories.—Reuter.

FLANDIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PARIS: Nov. 14.

Ex-Prime Minister, M. Flandin, whose telegram to Herr Hitler after the signature of the Munich Agreement caused criticism, has been re-elected President of the Democratic Alliance Party. He received 1,626 out of 1,650 votes cast.—Reuter.

ROME, Nov. 14.

While no official statement has been made it is generally believed that ratification of the Anglo-Italian Agreement will take place on Tuesday.—Reuter.

BRITISH SHIP DAMAGED

Sequel To Air-Raid On Valencia

MADRID, Nov. 14.

The British steamer "Stratford" was badly damaged in air-raids of Valencia by five planes this afternoon but it is reported nobody aboard the "Stratford" was hurt.—Reuter.

Passage For Relief Ships To Spain

LONDON, Nov. 14.

"The British Government are consulting their representatives in Spain in regard to the possibility of reaching an arrangement by which the contending Spanish parties will refrain from interfering with the passage to Spanish ports of certain vessels carrying foodstuffs on behalf of approved relief organisations," stated Mr. Butler in reply to a question in the Commons.—Reuter.

REBELS ADVANCE ON EBRO FRONT

SARAGOSSA, Nov. 13.

Late to-night rebels announced further success on the Ebro front following General Franco's action of throwing another army corps into the battle.

The Republican "pocket" in this sector rolled up from south-west in some places as much as four miles. New troops comprising of Moroccan army corps advanced in the direction of the river beyond Faterella and occupied the vital hill.—Reuter.

HEROIC RESISTANCE OF REPUBLICAN FORCES

BARCELONA, Nov. 14.

The advance of the Republican line on Segre and "the complete repulse of the rebel forces on the Ebro front" is claimed in a War Ministry communique which speak of the heroic resistance of the Republican troops in the face of intense pressure in the Ebro zone.—Reuter.

ASIATIC LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Japanese Social Mass Party's Move

TOKIO, Nov. 14.

An organisation known as "The Asiatic League of Nations" to include India, Siam and the Philippines is urged by Social Mass Party, following a meeting of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Chukimachida, President of the Minseito, addressing the plenary convention of his Party declared that Japan's exalted mission was to build up a new Asia by promoting the welfare of all Asiatic nations by harmonious blending of their cultures.—Reuter.

POWERS' REQUEST TURNED DOWN

Japan Wants Full Control Of Yangtse

TOKIO, Nov. 14.

The Japanese Government has rejected the British, French and United States request for the resumption of free navigation of the Yangtse, contending that navigation of the river is only possible for military purposes which would be seriously hampered by the presence of commercial vessels.—Reuter.

FALL OF CHANGSHA IMMINENT

TOKIO, Nov. 14.

With the fall of Yochow claimed by the Japanese yesterday, the inhabitants of Changsha are leaving for western Hunan in increasing numbers, according to a Japanese despatch which declares that the capture of Changsha is imminent. Most of the Chinese troops dislodged from the Yochow area are also retreating to the west of the province where Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek has moved his Military headquarters. The dispatch credits Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek with the intention of massing 150 thousand central army troops in the eastern part of Szechwan province and a further 1,00,000 in Kwichow in the event of Changsha falling.—Reuter.

Japanese Secure Good Position

CHUNGKING, Nov. 14.

Chinese despatches, while admitting that Japanese troops have succeeded in obtaining a good foothold in Changling, assert that the Chinese are still grimly defending Yochow. It is also claimed that the Chinese forces engaged in an attempt to recapture Canton are making good progress and, striking from the East, have cut the Canton-Kowloon Railway.—Reuter.

Japan's Cultural Relations

TOKIO, Nov. 14.

A draft agreement for the promotion of cultural relations has been unanimously approved by the Cabinet. It is similar to that concluded with Hungary and will form another in a series in contemplation to include Italy, Poland, Finland, Belgium and other Powers.—Reuter.

JAPAN REJECTS DEMAND OF EUROPEAN POWERS

TOKIO: Nov. 14.

Replies to the British, French and American notes requesting the reopening of the Yangtse to free navigation, have been delivered to the Ambassadors of the three Powers.

It is learnt authoritatively that the gist of the replies is that circumstances do not permit acceptance of the request at present.

Princely Enemies Of Federation

OPPOSITION GETTING STRONGER

(From A Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

Indications are available of an attitude of stiff opposition, on the part of Princely India, to the introduction of Federation.

Information at my disposal goes to show that plans are being matured to combat federation—at least of that type which is now being sought to be forced on India.

When the plans will mature and how, when they do, the Princes will put them into execution—these are questions on which light has not been thrown.

But according to well-informed quarters, the recent Conference in Bombay of a few representative Indian States considered the Federation question in all its bearings.

It may be remembered that about nine States were represented and included among them the Right Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari (Hyderabad), Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, (Travancore), Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar (Baroda) and Captain Sardar C. S. Angre (Gwalior). Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar left this morning for Trivandrum by air. In the meanwhile, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Gwalior is due to arrive in Bombay. Political circles attach significance to His Highness's visit.

I understand that a larger and more representative conference of Indian States is due to be held in Bombay at no distant date. The actual date is still being discussed but the possibilities are that the proposed informal conference will come off somewhere near the 28th or the 29th of this month.

IT IS PURELY FEDERATION

I have reason to believe that this Conference is not being summoned to gather anti-Congress forces to fight the present movement for Responsible Government in the States. No doubt, the representatives will exchange ideas and their respective experiences but the object of the Conference itself is understood to be to marshal all the available forces to combat federation.

It is yet too early of course to indicate the lines on which this opposition will take shape, but it may be taken for granted that Indian India does not like the idea of being used as a pawn in the game and as a "permanent block" to prop up imperialism from the Federal centre.

Federation in the existing circumstances leave the States in a very unenviable position. Let us take a concrete case. Let us assume that in the federal legislature as now envisaged a bill is piloted by a Congress Member for the reservation of coastal shipping to Indians. Now, what can State representatives do?

If they support the bill and help its passage, the Political Department of the Government of India will come down on the Princes and persuade them to "dismiss" the representatives from his State and send others. If representation is going to be by election or by a panel, it is always possible for an electorate to do either of the two things namely

(a) To return the 'dismissed' member with a thumping majority; or

(b) In the event of a panel, to restrict the panel to only such persons as are pledged to support the Coastal Reservation and similar measures.

THE ALTERNATIVE

What then is the alternative? There are only two courses open. One is for the Political Department of the Government of India to divest itself of its paternal supervision over Indian States. Such a divestment will give an opportunity, if necessary, to the States to come to some agreement with British Indian political parties for working Federation. At the moment of course, no agreement with British Indian parties is possible over the head of the Political Department. Then, the other course is that the States leave Federation severely alone. If they are made to join federation in the present circumstances, either by persuasion or by political pressure, their position is hardly one of comfort to them. For, as a North Indian Minister tells me, the position of the States in a federal legislature will be "unenviable, indeed we shall be an ant between two fires"! The same idea was put in a slightly different language by a representative of a Maharatta State who said that the States, in the present scheme, would have to choose between the devil and the deep sea.

That being so, in the absence of a definite understanding between the Government of India and the Indian National Congress, States are naturally hesitant in regard to joining the proposed Federation.

WHO ARE THE FEDERATIONISTS?

While no authoritative information is yet available, my inquiries show that few prominent States are friendly now to the idea of Federation.

It is fairly well-known that Hyderabad and Travancore have always resisted the attempts to persuade them to accede to Federation.

Bikaner was until recently profederationist but has now changed its front as was reported recently in "The Bombay Chronicle."

Since the death of its late Maharaja, Patiala also is reconsidering its attitude.

The Political Department of the Government of India knows very well that neither His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal nor his able Minister, Mr. Shaib Quereshi, will allow their State to be used against their own countrymen in British India.

Mysore, it is true, has expressed its willingness to join Federation but its decision is, by no means, irrevocable. For, Sir Mirza Ismail has inaugurated a constitutional convention whereby the recently started Advisory Committee been elevated to the position of a Privy Council whose decisions are more or less binding on the Government of the State and will, as a matter of course, influence the prerogative of the monarch. Now, if this "Privy Council" of Mysore, which consists of a number of public men of that State, advises against accession to Federation, it is unthinkable that Mysore can be looked upon as sure adherent to Federation.

Gwalior has not yet committed itself while Indore has always been vacillating. All these three years, Indore's part in the various conferences has been one of what may be called a merely "watching brief."

Coming to Baroda, political observers believe that, despite anything that may be said to the contrary, the Gaekwar's State has not said or done anything yet to pin it down irrevocably to Federation.

All things considered, it appears safe to indulge in the prophecy that Federation as envisaged by the Government of India Act (1935) is doomed.

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INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION
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Bagdad!

City of mystery, old as Time itself, crowded with legend, home of the caliphs, reminding us of Sinbad, is Bagdad linked with the West by motor-coach!

How strange it all sounds, the romantic city on the ancient Tigris reached in comfort by coach. There is no motorway in all the world quite like the one from Damascus to Bagdad, a journey of 530 miles, largely across the Syrian desert, every foot of the way haunted by memories of a past which was almost forgotten before British history began.

Here century after century travelled caravans of camels, their speed yesterday neither more nor less than it was when Abraham was keeping his flocks in Mesopotamia, just north of the route, or when the Pharaohs were ruling in Egypt, to the south and west. Now the journey has been reduced from weeks to 15 or 16 hours.

Monster buses travel this old way at nearly 60 miles an hour. There are no roads. There is only shifting sand, for the track made one day is obliterated the next. Each bus is 57 feet long. Each has ten wheels with specially designed tyres of immense proportions.

These desert cars are driven by Diesel engines developing 150 horsepower. Passengers are in an air and dust proof compartment provided with sleeping accommodation.

A still larger bus for this route has engines developing 185 horsepower, 18 wheels, and a petrol tank taking 280 gallons. It is 68 feet long—conqueror of the desert. .....

Disabilities Of Indian Law Graduates

Plea For Equal Status With Barristers: Home Minister Explains Anomaly

NO QUESTION OF RETURN OF FORFEITED SECURITIES OF NEWSPAPERS

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Nov. 14.

Discussion of further non-official resolutions were taken up by the Bombay Assembly to-day.

BARRISTERS V. INDIAN LAW GRADUATES

Speaking on the resolution seeking to do away with discrimination between Barristers and Indian Law Graduates, as regards their admission to the Original Side, Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi agreed that there should be no such discrimination at all, although, at the same time, he maintained that some higher qualifying examination was necessary before a Law Graduate was allowed to practise on the Original Side.

NO COMPENSATION

Enunciating the Government's policy in regard to reversing the actions of the previous Government, while discussing another resolution, requesting the refund of forfeited amounts of newspapers and printing presses, Hon. Mr. Munshi stated that the Government accepted the principle of restitution but could not agree to that of compensation.

After questions in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Mr. Babubhai J. Patel moved the following resolution:

"This Assembly recommends to Government to move the High Court of Bombay to make such changes in the Rules for the admission and appearance of Advocates in several jurisdictions of High Courts so as not to place Law Graduates of recognised Universities in India and persons who have passed examinations held by Bar Councils under the Indian Bar Councils Act. At a disadvantage as compared with Barristers of England and Ireland and members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland in the matter of such admission or appearance."

THIS DISCRIMINATION.

Moving his resolution Mr. Babubhai said that his intention was to secure the same status for the Law Graduates of Indian Universities and Advocates of the Indian Bar Councils as to Barristers trained in England. He said that the courses of study prescribed for Barristers and Advocates of Scotland examinations were in no way superior or even equal to the courses of various Indian Universities degrees and Bar Council examination.

Proceeding Mr. Babubhai showed that the courses of Indian Universities were more difficult than those for Barristers' examinations. Although so difficult and more exhaustive were the studies of Indian Universities than those of barristers, the Indian Law graduates were prohibited from practising on the Original Side at High Courts without passing the Original Side examination, although barristers were allowed to practise there without any such restriction. People who came from England with the Barrister's degree and did not practise here for a single day, were appointed to posts like those of Chief Justices.

Educationally no superior to Indian Law Graduates, Barristers could not be said to be superior to them even practically.

There were then persons who, having failed in the Advocate's Original Side examination, went to England, came as barristers and practised on the Original Side.

Mr. Babubhai Patel's resolution was accepted by the Hon. Mr. Munshi.

AN ANOMALY

The Hon. Mr. Munshi agreeing to the resolution said that at present there were two examinations for entrance to the legal profession and they were LL.B. and Bar Councils examination. The Advocates Original Side examination was a higher professional examination like the Solicitors examination. He was glad that nobody advocated abolition of these professional classifications. He took that the resolution aimed at removal of an anomaly which was due to reasons which were historical. In order to practise on the Original Side an LL.B. would have to undergo two years' training in India and a strict examination, while a Barrister was not required to do that for getting that status. This anomaly needed to be removed. The Barristers' class came into existence when the legal profession was new in India. A second thing was that there were for a long time very few Advocates on the Original Side and all legal luminaries were drawn from Barristers.

RESOLUTION CARRIED

Continuing the Hon. Mr. Munshi said that in the course of 25 years he had been practising the position of barristers and advocates on the original side had so much changed that there was no use placing a premium on persons going to England and spending Rs 10,000 and not having knowledge of Indian Law. He knew of instances of barristers of having heard for the first time on return from England of Mulla's Hindu Law and Mulla's Civil Procedure code. They could not be compared to LL.B's who possessed knowledge of Indian Law. Even in Medicine, after passing M.B.B.S. one had to appear for M. S. and M.D. Examinations to obtain a higher status. So also, it was necessary that there should be some higher qualification also in the profession of law.

It was true that there would be some prejudice in favour of barristers but he hoped that the High Court would deal with the suggestion contained in the resolution properly.

The House then carried the resolution.

WANTED MARKETING SOCIETIES.

Mr D. J. Jadhav then moved a resolution recommending Government to introduce a scheme of co-operative marketing of farm products as a measure for improving economic conditions of farmers in the province. Mr. B. K. Gaikwad moved an amendment to the resolution saying that to make a beginning in this matter. Government should start at least five marketing societies in the province within one year

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister said that Government were one with the mover of the resolution but they could not accept Mr. Gaikwad's amendment because it was difficult for Government to open such a marketing society within one year.

The amendment was thrown out and the original resolution was carried.

PROTECTION TO SWADESHI

Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi then moved a resolution requesting Government to convey to the Government of India the desire of the House that they should take necessary steps to protect indigenous products against unhealthy foreign competition.

The Hon. Mr L. M. Patil, accepting the resolution stated that Government were alive to the question of protection of indigenous products and had appointed committees for research and survey and had also been giving grants to several technical schools. Government were also doing their best by way of financing or giving raw material or by fostering growth of Indian industries. Regarding protection from foreign imports, that had been the policy of all civilised Governments and the Bombay Government would not be an exception.

The resolution was then carried.

RETURN OF PRESS SECURITIES.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar then moved a resolution recommending Government that securities deposited by newspapers and printing presses and forfeited by the Provincial Government between first January, 1928 and April 1, 1937 should forthwith be returned to the respective papers and presses.

Mr. Karandikar moving his resolution said that while Government had been returning forfeited lands to the original owners they had not continued that policy in respect of deposits of newspapers and printing presses forfeited by the previous Government. He wanted to know if that was so because those Presses were not friendly to the present Government.

WHY BURDEN TAX-PAYER?

Hon. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, observed that Government had been pledged to policy of restitution and not to that of compensation. In the Chirner Memorial Case also they had restored the Memorial stones but could not compensate any loss or pay the reconstruction charges of the Memorial. Most of the papers, deposits of which were forfeited by the previous Government, had been responsible for offending the law and forfeiture of their deposits was upheld by the Courts. There was no question of policy of those papers involved in Government's decision not to return forfeited amounts.

Mr. Munshi continuing said that compensation meant additional burden of over one crore of Rupees on the present tax-payer, if the principle of the resolution was to be applied strictly. Present tax-payer could not be expected to pay for the sins of the past Government.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported the resolution. He admitted that Government had done some good but had omitted to take notice of 98 per cent of cases. When the previous Government had made inroads on the liberty of the Press it was the duty of the present Government, which stood for that right to reverse the action of the previous Government by returning the forfeited deposits. The difference sought to be made out between the restitution and compensation was only a quibble.

POSER FOR MEHTA

Hon. Munshi in his final reply wanted to know why Mr. Jamnadas Mehta when he was in charge of the Provincial finances had not returned the deposits of papers like "Lokshakti" and "Nawakal."

The resolution was pressed to a division and was lost by 49 against 15 votes.

The House then adjourned to 11 a.m. to-morrow, when the Local Boards Act Amendment Bill, enabling District Local Boards to collect Octroi Duty, will be taken up for discussion.

TODDY SHOPS IN SUBURBS TO CLOSE ON WAGE-DAYS?

Question Under Consideration Of Government

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Nov. 14.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly met, to-day, and considered the non-official resolutions. Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar presided.

At the question time, Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister of Health observed in reply to Mr. D. N. Wandrekar that it was an exaggeration to say that the facilities for obtaining drink in suburbs of Bombay had been a great impediment to the success of the experiment to close toddy and liquor shops in Bombay city for two days every month during the period of payment of wages to mill employees

The Government were not aware of any demoralising effect on account of any additional consumption in suburbs but, the experiment was being closely watched. The question of closing liquor and toddy shops in suburbs also on those two days was under the consideration of the Government he added.

Replying to Mr. S. H. Jhabwala Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government stated that it was an obligatory duty of a District Board to take census of employed and unemployed persons in their areas once in two years as suggested. The question of setting up employment exchanges in important industrial centres was under the consideration of the Government.

INDORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S LIFE EXTENDED

Premier On Progress During Past Year

INDORE, Nov. 14.

Inaugurating the sixth session of the Indore Legislative Council Sir Seraymal Bapna, the Prime Minister, announced that the life of the Council would be extended for one year.

In the course of his speech, Sir Seraymal referred to Federation and said that negotiations continued and the final details of the terms of the instrument of accession had yet to be determined.

He then gave a detailed account of the progress made by the State during the last year. He pointed out that expenditure had increased in several branches, on army, education, public utility works, medical services and public health services.

He stated that a notable advance had been registered in education in primary and middle schools and the curricula had been remodelled introducing subjects like practical hygiene, agriculture, civics and social service.

An interesting experiment was being tried in certain selected schools by which each middle class student would be required to make three adults in his village literate to qualify for a diploma.

Rural uplift work had been undertaken in 95 villages by the village teachers.

He pointed out that revenue remissions of Rs. 135,400 and advances to the extent of Rs. 108,000 at a reduced rate of four per cent interest has been granted for relieving the distress of the peasants.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION

Sir Seraymal referred to the reduction in liquor consumption by the people in the State, which had fallen to half since 1925.

Increased industrial activity in the State was evidenced by the existence of 8 cotton markets, 25 joint stock companies and over 360 factories including textile mills, sugar, ice, thymol, glass and varnish factories, while permission had been granted for starting a pharmaceutical works.

LABOUR CONDITIONS

Labour conditions in the State, the Prime Minister continued, were improving and the Government were considering a scheme for providing suitable houses for labourers.

In the field of legislation, he said, among the new Acts that had come into force were the Moneylenders Act and the Trade Disputes Conciliation Act. Among new Bills introduced during the year, the most important was the Child Marriage Amendment Bill making the registration of all marriages compulsory.

UNDERSTANDING WITH LEADERS

Sir Seraymal expressed satisfaction at having come to an arrangement with the people's leaders regarding the popular agitation in the State for certain political reforms.

In conclusion, he appealed to the Sanatanists to co-operate with the Government in giving effect to the new Charter of Liberty for the Harijans, granted recently by the Maharaja.—A. P.

MORE BATCHES READY FOR RAJKOT

(Continued from page 1)

from the railway carriages at the city crossings.—United Press.

PICKETING AS USUAL

RAJKOT, Nov. 14.

The 'Darbargarh' was picketed today as usual. The picketing was uneventful.

After the arrest of the Bombay Batch under Mr. Virchand Panachand three leaders of the procession, including Mr. Chhaganlal Joshi, a former secretary of Mahatma Gandhi, were arrested in succession. The procession, however, reached the Azad Chowk, where a meeting was held, which was addressed by Maniben Patel, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chimanlal Modi and Keshavlal Bodani.

No arrests were made at the meeting.—A. P.

Enthusiastic Reception At Ahmedabad And Nadiad Stations

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 14.

The Bombay Jatha to Rajkot arrived here this morning by the Mail under the leadership of Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah, and was received by a large gathering of States' peoples.

Messrs. Jivanlal Diwan, President, City Congress Committee and Arjun Lala were also present. The crowd cheered when Mr Virchand Shah and others were garlanded.

Giving his message to the Ahmedabad public Mr. Virchand Shah said: "We are going to Rajkot with the blessings of the Sardar to help the fighters for freedom there. The great enthusiasm in Bombay and Ahmedabad shows that there is no distinction between British India and Indian India. We march forward with the impression that the whole of India and the Indian National Congress are with the people of Rajkot."

The Jatha was also received at Nadiad by Darbar Saheb and others.

Mr. Kashalchand Shah will start to Rajkot with his batch of volunteers on Sunday.

KASHMIR STRUGGLE

Messrs. Mulk Raj Anand, Z. A. Ahmed, Sajjad Zaheer and S. S. Batliwala in a statement say:—

The working Council of the Kashmir national movement has been forced to suspend the campaign for a Representative Democratic Assembly by the relentless repression carried on by the Kashmir Durbar. For five months the people of Kashmir have been fighting against the organised might of the H. H.'s Government and its reactionary and communal friends, through a movement which found itself completely unprepared when the struggle was forced on it.

Seven hundred Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs have been imprisoned and contrary to the assertions of interested publicists the movement is and has been national to its core.

Some of the leaders of the Punjab and Frontier Provincial Congress Committees have already issued statements asserting solidarity of the national movement with the people's struggle in Kashmir. But these declarations must be backed up by an organised campaign which alone can help the comparatively young movement in Kashmir. We feel:

1. that active measure immediately should be undertaken to give publicity to the actual causes of the struggle of the people in Kashmir and to counteract the lying propaganda which those who desire a split in the Kashmir national movement have been carrying on particularly in the Punjab

We appeal to all nationalists, Congressmen and Socialists to join hands on this issue and make Kashmir a milestone in the struggle for the freedom of the States people and incidentally of India as a whole

Baroda Praja Mandal (Bombay) Greets Rajkot

BOMBAY, Monday.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Baroda Praja Mandal (Bombay Branch) was held on Saturday. The following resolutions were adopted.

(1) This meeting of the Working Committee of the Baroda Praja Mandal (Bombay Branch) sends their fraternal greetings to the people of Rajkot and congratulates them on their valiant and heroic fight for the attainment of responsible Government appreciates their spirit of sacrifice and sufferings and heartily wishes them success in their campaign.

(2) This meeting cordially welcomes the resolution for attainment of Responsible Government passed at the session of the Raj Praja Mandal at Bhadran and earnestly appeals to the Baroda citizens in this city to listen to the message of Bhadran and to achieve the object to consolidate the local organisation by enlisting in large numbers as members.

A SHORT STORY

Deserved Happiness

(BY MEREDITH SCHOLL).

Al Cramson knew that there was only one cure for this malady that had afflicted him: To put Celina Osgood out of his mind for good, and, most of all, to put the leering, brutal face of Phil Osgood, her husband, out along with it. He wondered now as he had wondered so many times in the past two months why she had married him. Then he remembered the Phil Osgood he had known in college; a four letter man, president of his class, voted the man most likely to succeed. Al had envied him then. Now he knew Osgood's popularity was a hazard. He had been too sure of himself, and had gone down hill fast; liquor had lubricated his toboggan ride.

The tragedy was that he had taken Celina with him. She had married him five years ago, carried away by his swaggering confidence. She hadn't loved him. Al knew that now. But he knew also that she was proud and honest. She had made the mistake of marrying him; she would stick by him no matter what.

That was why he must shut her out of his mind. Two months ago he had come across them in a night club His astonishment at discovery of what had happened to Phil was surpassed only by Celina's acceptance of it and indifference to it. Gradually he had barned that that acceptance and indifference was a mask. What lay beyond the mask, what feeling his own appearance might have stirred in her breast he could only guess at. Once he had loved her. She knew this. And he suspected if he had plighted his troth as earnestly as had Phil Osgood there might have been a chance.

Now again he had hope, but the hope died because he remembered her honesty, remembered that she was not the type to evade an obligation. He thought made him miserable. He loved her. He had always loved her. There would never be another. Realization of what she was suffering because of Osgood seared his soul. Yet he knew, with a devastating hopelessness, that she was now more unobtainable than ever.

And so Al reached his decision. He would go away. The farther the better. There was no alternative. Comforting was the thought that she would admire and respect him it. Osgood was a fool. He did not suspect what lay between his wife and his old college classmate. He must never suspect it. If he did, it would mean more suffering, more misery for Celina.

Al Cramson cleared up affairs at his office, made arrangements to visit the Paris representative of the business he had built up from a shoestring, and started home to his apartment to pack. Outside at the curb Andrews was waiting with the car. He bought an evening paper from his regular boy and stepped into the automobile. Idly, as Andrews skilfully threaded the smart coupe through the five o'clock traffic, his eyes scanned the headlines. And suddenly he became rigid.

"Brother of wife mistakenly murdered by jealous husband!" Al's eyes raced down the page. He felt the blood leaping through his veins. Celina's brother had returned from a year spent on the coast and called at her apartment. Phil had come home drunk and in an ugly mood. He had seen them sitting together on the divan. Too drunk to recognize his brother-in-law, believing him to be Al, he had secured a gun and shot in a fit of insane fury.

Al's own name stared back at him from the page. Chaotic thoughts tumbled through his mind. Phil had known, had suspected all along. What fools he and Celina had been to believe him innocent of their love! Pity, longing to be of help, tore at his heart. Now she needed him more than ever, yet now the barrier that lay between them was more insurmountable than ever, for now her duty to Phil would be a shackling chain.

Yet she needed someone. Thank God he had not gotten away before this happened.

Andrews looked shocked when Al yelled at him. Minutes later the coupe drew up before the apartment house where Celina and Phil lived. A few people were in the street outside. More crowded the corridors. A uniformed officer grabbed Al by the arm as he rushed inside.

"Let go!" he yelled. "The chief sent me!" And before the startled patrolman's eyes, he leaped away and took the stairs in bounds.

Someone was coming out of the apartment. Al brushed past the officer on guard and went inside. He saw Celina, dry-eyed, dazed, alone on the divan. Men were in the room. Beyond, through the open bedroom door, he saw something that brought home the horror of what had happened.

"Darling!" he cried. He picked up her hand and held it tight. She stared at him dully. Slowly her eyes cleared; a curious brightness came into them.

"Al! You came. After—you knew and yet you came?"

He knew what she meant. He had his name, his reputation to think of. This had not occurred to him before.

"Of course I came. I want to help. Anything, anything at all."

She shook her head slowly. "There's nothing anyone can do now Not even I. I thought as long as he had me there was a chance he might straighten around. Now—he's beyond my help."

Puzzled, Al stared at her. "Who?" he asked gently. "What's happened to Phil?"

She looked at him a moment; presently understanding that he didn't know. "He—shot himself—when he found it was Tod and not you he'd murdered."

Al's hands were suddenly cold. Then slowly he drew her toward him. He pressed her head against his shoulder.

Relief and thanksgiving surged through his blood. Now, after all this, he could take care of her, give her the happiness she deserved.

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RAJKOT DAY ON NOVEMBER 15

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN CAMP, Nov. 14.

To commemorate the day on which the Rajkot people by facing the first lathi charge commenced the history of freedom's fight, the Kathiawar Political Conference Office has announced 15th November to be observed as Rajkot Day and has requested all political organisations to make that day success by processions, meetings and demonstrations, as proof of Kathiawar People's solidarity.

Every town should collect funds and prepare a batch of volunteers for Rajkot.

STRIKE IN RANIGANJ PAPER MILLS

ASANSOL, Nov. 14.

About 1,500 workers of the Bengal Paper Mills, Raniganj, 14 miles from Asansol, struck work yesterday, alleging failure of the authorities to redress their grievances. Vigorous picketing is going on.

Adequate police arrangements have been made and the services of additional police force have been requisitioned from Howrah, Hooghly.

The Sub-Divisional Officer and Assistant Police Superintendent visited the locality to-day.

The situation is peaceful.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—That's What You'd Have to Call a Lead Pipe Cinch **By BUD FISHER**

MUTT, IF WE GO TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA ISLAND WHAT BOAT DO WE--
CZECHOSLOVAKIA ISLAND? YOU BOOB, CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS NO ISLAND!
10-22
NO? WHAT IS IT?
CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS A SMALL BODY OF LAND SURROUNDED BY OTHER COUNTRIES!
AN ISLAND IS A SMALL BODY OF LAND SURROUNDED BY WATER!
RAH! RAH! RAH!
FOOTBALL
HEY, MUTT, WHAT'S A SMALL BODY SURROUNDED BY--- WELL, WHAT HAVE I?

GREAT LOSS TO CIVILIZATION

Kemal Infused New Life In Dead Bones

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO FATHER OF TURKS

Central Assembly Honours Memory Of Ataturk

NEW DELHI, November 14.

Glowing tributes were paid to the courage, statesmanship and great achievements of Kemal Ataturk in the Central Legislative Assembly on Monday when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Leader of the Congress Party moved a vote of condolence.

All sections joined the Congress leader in paying their homage and tribute to the "Father of the Turks" and the House adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the great leader of the Turkish people.

After questions the President ruled out an adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai to discuss the murder of Mr. N. G. Majumdar of the Archaeological Department on the border of Baluchistan and Sind and the unchecked depredations, of which this was an instance, common on that border. The President observed that the incidents, however unfortunate, could not form the subject matter of an adjournment motion.

TRIBUTE TO KEMAL

Mr. B. J. Desai, Leader of the Opposition, moved a motion of condolence on the death of Kemal Ataturk. He said he recognised that the House generally concerned itself with matters which immediately affected India and Indian affairs; yet this was such an unprecedented event that it was perfectly proper that the House should express its sense of loss to the world by Kemal Ataturk's death. There was one outstanding lesson which he left as a legacy applicable particularly to India and that was the courage with which he was able to sweep off every convention which stood in the way of Turkey's progress.

COURAGEOUS REFORMER

He was indeed one of the most courageous of world reformers. In a day he abolished the script and the purdah. Established equality between man and woman and a system of law applicable to almost all classes of people. He recreated Turkey from a humiliated and defeated nation into an independent and free State. His 15 years' regime had established an order which was not likely to be disturbed. Mr. Desai requested the President to convey the sense of loss felt by the House to Ismet Pasha.

MESSIAH OF MODERN TURKEY

Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party, associated himself with the motion which, in his case as a Muslim, was for than a formality Kemal was an outstanding figure and the most powerful factor in world politics. He was the Messiah of Modern Turkey who accomplished more than was given to ordinary mortals to accomplish. Mr. Nairang asked that the House should not only pass a vote of condolence, but should adjourn for the day as a mark of respect to Kemal's memory. That, he said, was his Party's view.

METTLE OR MEANS

Mr. M. S. Aney, Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party, in associating himself with the tributes to late Kemal Ataturk said that the world lost a dominant personality who belonged to that race of great men with the rare gift of infusing new life into dead bones. What struck the speaker was the extraordinary courage with which Kemal introduced a number of reforms which would have been deemed impossible before. It illustrated the Sanskrit saying that success depended more upon the mettle than on the means of man.

LOSS TO CIVILIZATION

Mr. A. Aikman, Leader of the Europeans, said in the passing of Kemal Pasha civilisation had lost an outstanding figure, a soldier, diplomat and nation-builder. His life had been an example of what the courage and determination of one man could accomplish. It was fitting that the House should pass the motion of condolence. His party associated itself with the desire that the House should adjourn out of respect to Kemal's memory.

Maulana Zafarali recited an Urdu poem of tributes specially composed by him.

The President said that ordinarily the House did not make any reference to foreign rulers, but Kemal Ataturk whose death they all deplored, was a man of dominant influence on the world politics of the day and his effect on the life of a section of the Asiatic people was such as had no parallel in modern times and the President felt justified in allowing this matter to be mentioned. Kemal not only saved Turkey from political assassination, but his far-seeing statesmanship laid the strong foundation of a national life which could withstand the destructive forces now let loose all over the world.

HOUSE ADJOURNS

As regards the Muslim Leaue Party's suggestion that the business of the Assembly be adjourned, the President could not do it unless all sections of the House agreed.

Sir N. N. Sircar, Leader of the House and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition, signified their agreement and the President adjourned the House till tomorrow.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY'S FIRST TRIBUTE TO FOREIGN RULER

But Government Members Keep Mum

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

Brief but eventful was to-day's sitting of the Assembly which lasted just a hundred minutes. A new precedent which showed advancing spirit of the times and also admiration which people of this country feel for the world leaders who have brought freedom to other submerged nations was created to-day when as a mark of respect to Kemal's memory, the House adjourned for a day.

Never before has the Assembly passed a motion on the death of a foreign ruler. Speeches were made by the leaders of all parties including the European group on the greatness of Kemal Ataturk and the dominating influence of his personality in world politics—"Most courageous of the world reformers" as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai put it. No Government spokesman joined in this tribute but the Leader of the House on behalf of Government raised no objection to the adjournment.

The reason for Government's silence evidently is that as the Government of India has no direct foreign relations, it would not be proper for any Government member to speak on the subject.

Sir N. N. Sircar was back in his seat to-day after his long holiday in Europe but he had nothing new to give—not even any new joke. "It is a matter for astrologer" was his answer again to the queries regarding the date of federation. "I have nothing to add to the answer on March 10" was also his parrot like response to all questions on the Princes' Instrument of Accession and demand for taking the leaders of the Assembly into confidence.

He was about to get into trouble with the Congress Party when in reply to Mr. Santanam's question about the A. I. C. C's resolution objecting further extension to the life of the Assembly he said, "resolutions have been passed but action has been to the contrary" and audibly added "ministries." But when he was challenged to explain what he meant, he wisely refrained from repeating it.

SIR ZAFRULLA'S VAGUE REPLIES.

Sir Zafrulla's answers about Indo-British Trade negotiations showed that he was still in no hurry and they are going on in the old, leisurely manner. "At no very distant date" was all that he could say. Similar was his attitude regarding the Sugar Tariff Board's report, revision of Indo-Burma Trade Agreement, Trade Negotiations with Foreign countries and other matters.

Opposition members, however, made this position clear regarding recent effusions of Sir Firozkhan Noon "Take some steps to warn this gentleman" demanded Sir Abdul Quayum. Sir Zafrulla replied he was only expressing his personal views but Opposition Members insisted that he should either confine himself to his duties and cease making such speeches or make it clear that they were his personal views and not the views of the people of India.

The students of the Allanabad University hoisted national flag over the Senate Hall in connection with the birthday celebrations of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to-day.

NO INFORMATION ON FEDERATION

Questions In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

A string of questions by Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. Satyamurthi and Mr. T. S. A. Chettiar failed to elicit any additional information about Federation and the conversations in that connection with Indian states.

Sir N. N. Sircar in his first reply in the Assembly since the last Delhi session said that he had nothing to add to the statement made by Sir James Grigg in March.

Sir Zafrullah Khan informed Mr. Manu Subedar that certain proposals put forward by Government on this basis of the recommendations made by the unofficial advisers in the Indo-British Trade Negotiations are now under discussion with His Majesty's Government.

Replying to a further question by Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chettiar regarding Indo-British trade negotiations, Sir Zafrullah Khan said that in the event of any agreement being arrived at between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government for a new trade agreement to replace the Ottawa Agreement the new agreement would not be given effect to before it had been placed before the legislature for its opinion.—A. P.

DR. EVANS EXAMINES GAEKWAR

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Nov. 14.

Dr. Evans who specially came from England to treat the Gaekwar arrived here today morning accompanied by Yuvaraja Pratapsinghrao and both are leaving to tonight for Bombay. Dr. Evans visited State Hospital, palaces and other prominent places during his short visit.

Tungabhadra Project

Nizam's Government To Float Loan Of One Crore?

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 14.

In connection with the Tungabhadra project, in which the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad are interested and which subject has been under discussion for several years, I am in a position to state that partial agreement has been reached, during the recent conference held at Madras and Hyderabad Governments' representatives which has yet to be ratified officially by the Hyderabad Government.

PRESENT PROJECT.

It is said that the partial agreement now reached is intended to help the two Governments to facilitate Mysore also joining wholeheartedly in the agreement at a later stage. As matters stand at present, Mysore seems not very anxious to take part in the scheme immediately but is only anxious to project its upper riparian rights. It can, therefore, be surmised that the Hyderabad-Madras agreement does not contemplate harnessing all the waters of the Tungabhadra but only a specified quantity necessary for giving immediate relief to the famine-stricken areas of Raichur and Bellary.

CRORE LOAN.

In connection with the above scheme it is understood, though official confirmation is lacking, that the Nizam's Government might shortly float a loan of about one crore.

Mr. D. L. Ananda Rao, Organising Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association, U. P., writes:—Due to certain important considerations it has been decided that the provincial scout rally to be held at Basti on November 19, 20 and 21 will be held at a later date. This will be duly notified to all the parties concerned.

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Fields and Factories

Discrimination Against Elderly Workers

I. L. O. Governing Body's Arguments For And Against

GENEVA (By Mail.)

Weighing arguments that have been advanced for, and against, the employment of older workers, a preliminary report on "Discrimination Against Elderly Workers", which was submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office when it met in London this month, finds that "in general, a hiring policy applying age as a decisive criterion appears to be justified."

"The essence of the matter," declares the report, "seems to be that the older worker is preferable on the very important condition that he has retained sufficient physical ability for his job,to the performance of which he can bring experience and reliability. He may be particularly valueable where quality, rather than quantity, is required. Preference, on the contrary, will be given to the younger worker when physical strength, repidity of work, and adaptation to new methods are called for."

Hence it concludes that "a rational hiring policy would consist in classifying jobs according to the capacity of the individual."

OLDER WORKER'S CASE

Prepared by the International Labour Office at the request of Government, Employers and workers representatives on the Governing body, the report finds reason to believe that older workers are no more likely to lose their jobs than younger ones; but that once having lost his job it is more difficult for an older worker to find fresh employment.

"A certain amount of deterioration in skill," it explains, "is necessarily involved in long spells of unemployment, which becomes a definite handicaps in obtaining fresh employment, specially in the case of skilled workers." and it suggests that the present disproportion of unemployment among older workers "is probably due in part to the fact that when recovery came, the younger workers generally, who were able to adjust themselves with greater readiness to recent technological changes in industry, and also the more adaptable of the older workers, succeeded in obtaining employment, while the less efficient remained unemployed".

RETIRING AGE 45

As regards the time of life at which age becomes a disadvantage in obtaining employment, the report fixes this "very generally" at "around 45", when the physiological efficiency of the average person begins to decline.

Examining possible causes of discrimination against elderly workers, the report finds that while, on the one hand, mechanization has favoured them by doing away with much heavy labour on the other hand it has aggravated their position by creating new forms of work, the increased speed and intensity of which are so exhausting that older workers cannot stand the strain.

Some employers, the report points out, prefer older workers on the ground that: they are more experienced and efficient and have better judgment; they are best fitted for certain jobs, especially where quality is important, they are more reliable and reduce labour turn-over. Other employers, however, object to them on the ground that they are unable to maintain a piece-work pace; they lack muscular strength; and their mental processes show signs of slowing down.

LESS RISK OF ACCIDENT

Discussing possible discrimination growing out of the annual costs of insurance risks for sickness, invalidity, old age and death the reports admits that opportunities of employment for older workers may be restricted by the desire of employers to prevent an increase in insurance contributions.

But the belief sometimes expressed by American employers that older workers are a more expensive accident risk, is held by the report to be unfounded "as regards industry generally, though not perhaps for each industry separately". In this connection it points out that while the proportion of accidents resulting in permanent incapacity or death is greater among older workers, they are less liable to accidents than younger men. Hence, says the report, the greater cost of benefits to older workers is balanced by the lower frequency of the accidents they experience.

EVERREADY FRESH BLOOD

After enumerating the various remedies that have been proposed with a view to improving the position of the older worker, the report examines in some detail the effect of probable population changes on this problem. The gradual ageing of the population, which has been in process since the beginning of the present century, it says, will no doubt result in decreasing the proportion of younger workers while increasing the proportion of older workers.

Consequently ,it says, it is not impossible that in the distant future a time may come when industry may be obliged by the scarcity of younger labour to have recourse to older workers and that the problem may thus generate its own remedy.

BRITISH LABOUR'S MESSAGE TO GERMANS

Use Of Force In International Disputes

On the 28th September the British National Council of Labour, the joint body of the Trades Union Congress, Labour Party, and Parliamentary Labour Party, addressed a message to the German people which describes the former and present fight of the workers for peace, and the betrayal of the German nation

The statement recalls that the Labour Movement fought for justice and understanding of the German people's problems in the dark days at the end of the war and in the succeeding years. The Labour Movement is not inspired by any hate towards the German people but regards them in the same friendly spirit as it does all other peoples, and hopes the German people will do the same.

The appeal then refers to the old demands of the workers for the arbitration of conflicts instead of settlement by force, for the collaboration of all countries in the world, disarmament on the basis of treaties etc.. but it points out that the German Government has unfortunately not shown any wish to settle the present dispute peaceably. In order to preserve peace, it is stated, the British and French Governments have made the Czechoslovakian Government give concessions which go beyond what may be regarded as justified. But even then the German Government has adopted a dictatorial attitude.

AGGRESSIVE POLICY

Referring to the way in which the German people have been deceived, the statement points out that it was clear from Hitler's speech of the 26th September that important facts were being kept from the knowledge of the people, who were not told anything of Roosevelt's appeal or of that of the British Prime Minister, sent by special messenger to Berlin on the same day. (Roosevelt's appeal of the 26th September, for example, was only printed 'after' the decisive moment, on the 29th September, but headed "Washington, 28th September". Many of the other important documents did not appear at all in the German press! Ed.)

The statement explained that Hitler was withholding from the German people the fact that, if Germany attacked Czechoslovakia, she would be involved in war with France, Russia and Great Britain. Germany was not surrounded by countries which wished to encircle her, it was the aggressive policy of the German Government which was rousing fear and anxiety in nearly all the countries of Europe and of the world in general, and this was happening to such an extent that the British Labour Movement, with its old peace traditions and its deep wish of friendship between the German and other peoples, had felt it necessary to adopt a united attitude against the belligerent standpoint of the German Government, if freedom and justice were not to go under.

In conclusion the appeal urges the Germans to protest against use of force in the settlement of international disputes and to join the peoples of all countries in the work of constructing a world of peace and well-being.

Baroda Land Inquiry Committee's Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

SAYAJIGANJ. Nov. 14.

The Land Revenue Inquiry Committee appointed at the Bhadran session of the State Praja Mandal met here yesterday and discussed future plans. The Committee is expected to commence work in the last week of November.

Mr. Purushottamdas, Vakil of Kadi, delivered a public speech explaining the message of Bhadran Conference.

The Baroda City Praja Mandal passed a condolence resolution for the demise of Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

Residents of Kathiawar at Baroda are watching the Rajkot struggle keenly.

THIS VERY WEEK...
"I DIED IN THE BELIEF TO SAVE THE FREEDOM OF THE WORLD..... AND WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW ?!"
SALARIES OF GERMAN CLERGYMEN WERE SUSPENDED BECAUSE THEY PRAYED FOR PEACE
"SO YOU DARE TO PRAY FOR PEACE ? BUT WE DON'T CARE TO PAY FOR PEACE..."
ARMISTICE DAY
MUSSOLINI ORDERED TO BEGIN MILITARY CONSCIPTION WITH THE NEW-BORN BABIES NOW ITALIAN MOTHERS HAVE A NEW LULLABY
"IN DIRT AND BLOOD AND PAIN YOUR FATHER DIED IN SPAIN FOR MUSSOLINI'S GLORY! NOW SLEEP, MY LITTLE SUGARPIE - YOU,TOO, WILL DIE, YOU,TOO,WILL DIE FOR MUSSOLINI'S GLORY! YES, ALL ITALIAN BAMBINI ARE ONLY BORN TO DIE FOR MUSSOLINI!"
ROUND-TABLE-CONFERENCE
HERR STREICHER DISCOVERED THAT THE JEWS TOUGHT THE GERMAN TO SMOKE - IN ORDER TO WEAKEN THEIR STRENGTH. THE 'CHRONICLE' WAS ABLE TO OBTAIN A SNAPSHOT OF THE HISTORIC EVENT.
PALESTINE JEWS: WE RECOGNIZE PALESTINE AS ARAB COUNTRY
ENGLISH: VERY WELL! DO AS YOU LIKE!
ARABS: WE WELCOME ALL PERSECUTED JEWS IN ALL ARAB COUNTRIES
"UP TILL NOW HE WAS ONLY DRINKING BEER"
KEMAL ATATURK DIED HE WAS A REAL HERO AND REJUVENATOR OF HIS NATION - WITHOUT DOCTRINES OF HATRED AND WILFUL BLOODSHED
NO! ONLY THE IMAGINATION OF A MAD CARTOONIST.
DAD 38

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE")

Ahmedabad Honours Father Of Turks

Hartal On Friday: Split Among Socialists: "Reds" Fail In Strike Call: Unsteady Cloth Market: Gujarat College Win Cricket Trophies

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: (By Mail).

The cloth market has remained in a fair condition, but the expectations of revival which were entertained in the beginning of the New Year have not been realised. The sales for Id are also over by this time and merchants seem to be in gloom for want of demand from Up-country markets

The market, therefore, has been very unsteady and merchants are very cautious in placing their orders.

The mill owners should put their heads together and try to find out the causes of the lull in the market and should control production at least for the time being. There are several mills still working night shifts and so long as production goes on at the present rate there are very few chances of steadiness in the market.

The Municipal Board sanctioned Rs. 26,319 for constructing a tube-well in Gomtipur and other big sums for acquisition of plots of land in different localities.

Dr. Harilal M. Desai has been making strenuous efforts for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, and it is expected that with the rupee prize fund and the efforts of Dr. Harilal and his friends a sum of about five lacs will be collected for a Tuberculosis Hospital and clinic. The organisers of the fund propose to give over the amount to the Municipality which will undertake to look after the management. We find that at least three deaths and more than four on an average are due to consumption alone in our city according to Municipal records.

HONOURING KEMAL'S MEMORY

A public meeting was held in Congress House Bhadra on the 11th of November according to the Congress President's instructions in which a resolution declaring India's attitude in any war that Britain might be engaged in was passed.

It was on that day that the news of the sad death of Mustafa Kemal Pasha was received and at the suggestion of Sjt. Jivanlal Divan, the meeting before proceeding with its business prayed for peace to the soul of the departed hero and regenerator of Turkey.

SPLIT IN SOCIALIST PARTY

There has been a split in the local Congress Socialist Party on account of the high-handed attitude of some of the members in connection with the Superintendent's order regarding processions in the City. As a result of this Sjt. Ratilal Teli, the Secretary of the Party and Sjt. Jayanti Dalal, a leading member have tendered their resignation and two other prominent workers of the Party, Sjt. Satyendra Divan and Sjt. Champaneria have protested against the action.

Monday last gave a conclusive proof that Ahmedabad Labour has full faith in the Congress and is guided by the local Labour Union. Some Communists tried to create trouble by declaring a general strike as a protest against the Trades Disputes Bill, passed by the Assembly and they hoped that since Monday was a holiday and several mills were to remain closed, they would be able to show that they were successful in organising the strike.

The labourers, however, took up the challenge and they, of their own accord, declared their willingness to give up their holiday and to go to work to show their faith in the Congress. The Labour Union, therefore, informed the Mill Owners' Association that Monday should not be observed as a holiday and all the mills in the city were kept working as usual. In one or two mills where the Red Flag Union has been able to exercise some influence the workers did not go to work, but out of about a hundred thousand workers only about a thousand participated in the strike while all the mills of the city except one went on with their work for the whole day.

On Friday almost all the shops of Mahomedan merchants and several markets and schools were closed on account of Mustafa Kemal's death.

The cricket season is now coming to an end and the Gujarat College has won the Gaekwad Cup and the local Gordhandas Cup. The success of the Gujarat College team was due to Baluch and Chhipa two veteran players of the College team and it seems that they are kept on the rolls of the College more for their cricket than for their study.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Principal of Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College of the Ahmedabad Education Society, has taken over charge of his duties as Principal. His services were lent to Government as he was required to work as member and Secretary of the Industrial and Economic Inquiry Committee at Bombay till the end of October.

LUCKNOW.—Detailed instructions about granting rent and revenue relief in the case of agricultural calamities have been issued by the U.P. Government to all Commissioners of the province. The Revenue Officers have been asked to make constant enquiries about crop prospects in their respective areas and make it a point to visit those areas wherein there is the possibility of crop failure.—United Press.

TRIPURI CONGRESS ARRANGEMENTS

Seth Govind Das Elected Chairman

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 14.

Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. (Central), has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee for the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Tripuri, at a meeting of the members of the Reception Committee.

Thirty-three other Sub-Committees to look after the different duties in connection with the Congress Session have also been formed.

The Department of the Public Works and the G. I. P. Railway Authorities, it is understood, have offered to provide all facilities in their power for the convenience of the visitors.—A. P.

The Visiting Committee of the Medical College group of Hospitals in Bengal have recommended to the Government of Bengal to introduce State Lotteries for providing monetary help to hospitals in the province.—United Press.

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Company Promoter Gets Nine Years

"BLATANT SWINDLE ON THE PUBLIC"

Judge's Strictures On Auditors & Praise For Mr. Batliboi

"There can be no doubt that A-1 (C. M. Mehta) perpetrated a wholesale and blatant swindle on the public," remarked Mr E. E. Mack, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, sentencing on October 29 C. M. Mehta promoter, and R. Narasinga Rao, Director the Hospet Sugar Mills, Ltd., to nine years and one year rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Observing that the case was of "all-India importance," the Judge directed a copy of the judgment to be sent to the Secretary, Home Department of the Madras Government, through the High Court, for such further action as the Local Government might think fit to take "on the lamentable audit history" of the case.

C. M. Mehta, native of Surat, and his wife's sister's husband, R. Narasinga Rao, ex-copyist of the District Court, Anantapur, were charged under various Sections for having cheated the public by floating a bogus Company (the Hospet Sugar Mills Co.) and for bringing into existence other allied bogus companies, falsification of accounts, etc.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution story was that at the instance of Mehta a certificate of incorporation of the Company was issued in April 1933 and Narasinga Rao filed the declaration under the Indian Companies Act as one of the Directors of the Company. It was alleged that the certificate was procured by false and fraudulent representations (420, I.P.C.). A false and misleading prospectus was widely circulated in India, it was alleged, and that over one and half-lakhs were collected in cash from shareholders. The Company went into voluntary liquidation by resolutions passed at shareholders' meetings at the instance of A-1. Mr. B. Bhima Rao, B.A., B.L., was appointed the official liquidator of the Company and later, the High Court appointed also Mr C. T. Matchian as Joint Liquidator. At the latter's instance, the District Judge, Bellary, sanctioned police investigation. C. I. D. enquiries in different parts of India revealed that Mehta had several previous convictions in various parts of India with numerous aliases, all under 420, I. P. C. The Managing Agents of the Company consisted of A-1's minor son, wife, A-2, and his wife, and according to the terms of the contract the Managing Agents should be given remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per mensem in addition to ten per cent profits with usual powers. The Company was also said to have entered into an agreement with a firm, known as Eastern Underwriters' Syndicate for underwriting shares to the tune of Rs. 7,50,000 within two years at 7½ per cent brokerage and commission. A sum of Rs. 59,000 was alleged to have been paid to a firm of Bombay, Thakore and Co., for some material in connection with the construction of the factory Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit of Bombay were originally appointed auditors of the Company. But Mr. Batliboi made a damaging report about the working of the Company and was later removed from auditorship by a resolution of the shareholders of the Company. The prosecution contended that the firm Thakore and Company was a bogus one and the debit item relating to it was a false entry, that Johnson and Co., (Managing Agents) and the Eastern Underwriters Syndicate were all, in fact, C. M. Mehta, the first accused. The Company accounts were not produced before Mr. Batliboi for auditing, but instead, one Mr. Laxmana Rao, auditor of Bangalore, was engaged to write up the fair cash book of the Company from the rough book. Later, Mr Batliboi made a scathing comment on the affairs of the Company in his report. The District Registrar launched prosecution against Narasinga Rao under the Companies Act for making a false declaration to commence business, when three directors revealed that they had not at all paid the value of any shares as stated.

After the preliminary enquiry into the case, by a Special First Class Magistrate, when 500 documents were filed and 31 witnesses were examined, the case was committed to the sessions, where the trial went on for 15 days. All the assessors opined that both the accused were guilty under 120-B and 420, I. P. C. A-2 stated that he was the first victim of A-1's swindle.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment in the case was delivered on October 29 before a crowded Court Hall. During the course of the Sessions trial, Mehta's bail was cancelled.

In the course of a long judgment covering 48 pages of typed matter, the Judge referred to the prosecution launched against A-2 by the District Registrar of Companies and remarked that it was "extraordinary that in spite of that exposure the Company continued till December 1935. That it did so was a tribute to the ingenuity and resources of A-1." The Judge observed further that there was plenty of evidence to show that all account books, etc., were in the process of being manipulated and being got up when Mr. Batliboi in the discharge of his duty forced himself on the Company. There could be no doubt, he said, that A-1 received the cue as to what was necessary for audit purposes from Mr. Laxmana Rao and indulged in wholesale fabrication.

Pointing to the admission of A-1 to eight previous convictions between 1922 and 1924 under various aliases and to the fact that his photograph appeared in the Madras C. I. D. Gazette in 1922 as a proclaimed swindler, the Judge observed thus:—"There can be no doubt that A-1 perpetrated a wholesale and blatant swindle on the public and the surprising thing about it is that he had a run in Bellary for over two years without being brought to book despite Mr. Batliboi's exposure of it in his audit report in June 1934. That it actually survived till December 1935 with Mr. Bhima Rao, a senior Advocate of Bellary and an M.L.C., as its legal adviser despite that audit report, is the astounding part of the whole case. A-1 appears to have the plausible bluff of the professional swindler developed to a high degree. I am satisfied, however, that Mr. Bhima Rao had no suspicions himself about this Company being a fraud or that he was helping to prop it up by his legal assistance. I cannot, however, say the same of the auditors, Mr. Laxmana Rao and Sharp and Co., Bombay."

THE AUDITING

Adverting to the part played by the auditors in the history of the Company, Mr. Mack commented thus: "The part played by the auditors and also, I regret to say, by the Registration Department in connection with the Hospet Sugar Mills, particularly after Ex. Q, is a lamentable and a dismal tale. The audit history is relieved by only one bright spot—the part played by Mr. Batliboi. It is a striking commentary on the premium set in actual practice of low standards in the discharge of professional responsibilities that Mr. Laxmana Rao for his audit labours was paid Rs. 1,000 and Messrs. Sharp and Co., for their audit a similar sum, but that Batliboi and Purohit for performing their duty of exposing this bogus Company in a straightforward and penetrating audit report has been paid nothing till to-day by A-1 who, in fact, has swindled him out of his legitimate fees. It is one thing for an auditor to assist and instruct a new business in the writing up of accounts. It is quite another matter for him to write up a complete rough cash book, to bring into existence minutes of meetings which were never held and manipulate books on material which never in fact existed. This is what Mr. Sarovar now practising at Bellary as a registered auditor and Mr Laxmana Rao under whom he was then working as an apprentice appear to have done. Had Mr. Batliboi debased himself and the responsible position of a registered auditor to their level, this swindle might well have reached far longer proportions, having survived as it did the exposure of Ex.Q for over eighteen months. But the timely blow Mr. Batliboi struck at it had its ultimate effect and by his audit report, the notes he made at the time, and the perfectly straightforward evidence he has given, he has greatly assisted in bringing A-1 to book. He deserves the thanks of the public and as a token of this Court's appreciation of his conduct I direct a copy of this judgment be sent to him free of cost. His outstanding fee of Rs. 500 should, I consider, be paid as a first charge on any assets remaining in liquidation even in priority to any remuneration the liquidators are entitled to or have been permitted to draw."

Mr. Mack directed that copies of the judgment be sent to the District Judge on the Civil side for such legal action as he might think fit to take on the basis of the observations made by him in the liquidation proceedings, and to the Secretary, Home Department of the Madras Government through the High Court for such action as the local Government might think fit to take on the "lamentable audit history" in the case. He further added concerning the auditors of the Company as follows:—"I do not know what disciplinary body controls auditors in their professional capacity, Mr. Batliboi in his evidence says that there is an all-India Auditors Council which meets at Simla. The statutory audit required by the Companies Act is one of the main safeguards the public has against bogus companies and company frauds and public interests required that breaches of the responsible duties imposed by Section 145 of the Indian Companies Act and also irregularities outside and the strict letter of that Section should be adequately and suitably punished."

In the result, the Judge convicted and sentenced Mehta, characterising him as "an incorrigible swindler" under Sections 120-B 420 read with 75, I.P.C., to nine years rigorous imprisonment and also under Sections 477 and 467 read with 471, I.P.C. to seven years R.I., on each of these counts, the sentences to run concurrently. Remarking that Narasinga Rao was more a pawn in Mehta's game, although he had actively conspired with Mehta, the Judge sentenced him under Sections 120-B and 420, I.P.C. to one year R.I., on each count, the sentences to run concurrently. Mehta was recommended to be placed in "B" Class.—Hindu.

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Cry Of Distress From Travancore

Relief Committee's Appeal To Lovers Of Humanity

Mrs. Changanachary Parameswaran Pillai and Miss Alexandra Cherian, President and General Secretary respectively of the All-Travancore Relief Committee, Trivandrum, have issued the following appeal:—

"Many of the families of the dead and injured in the recent shooting tragedies in connection with the political troubles in Travancore are left helpless and suffer acute distress. And it should be the duty of those who have the love of humanity at heart to discover ways and means to relieve their distress. With a view to collecting a relief fund for rendering aid to the poor families the All-Travancore Relief Committee has been organised at Trivandrum, consisting of members from the several social organisations. We are sure, the generous and sympathetic public will co-operate in this purely humanitarian endeavour.

The Relief Fund is to be raised through subscriptions and by sale of flags. Friends who are authorised to collect subscriptions will approach you with the collection forms sent from the Relief Committee Head Office. November 16 and 17 are set apart as Flag Days and we request every one to buy the Relief Flags and contribute to the Fund. Amounts collected, along with the forms and the unsold flags should reach the General Secretary soon after the collection. Receipts will be sent to the contributors when the list and the money are received at the Head Office.

The Fund will be distributed among the deserving after thorough study of the conditions of the families is made. Investigations have already been made at Neyyattinkara, Quilon, Puthupally and Trivandrum, which were some of the places of those tragedies. Steps are being taken to find out the condition in other places, where shooting took place.

We appeal to the public to contribute liberally to the fund and make this humanitarian cause a success."

The Travancore State People's Defence Committee, Bombay, has been authorised by the All-Travancore Relief Committee to collect funds on its behalf. All contributions, however small, will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary, 41-45, Kennedy Bridge Road, Bombay 4.

FURTHER HEARING IN BIMLA DEVI CASE

High Court Order For Issue Of Fresh Warrant For Arrest Of Girl's Father

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

Court room was packed when the famous Bimla Devi case of 'Habeas Corpus' came up for hearing before the special bench consisting of Justices Mr. Ismail Mulla and Mr. Collister. Neither Bimla Devi nor her father, Mr. Brij Mohan Mathur, an Advocate of Cawnpore, could be arrested and brought before the Court today.

Mr. Pearey Lal Bannerji, Advocate for Mr. Brij Mohan, made a statement that he could not trace Mr. Brij Mohan Mathur despite efforts made to do so. Justice Mr. Collister remarked why they should not proceed to take action under Section 87 and 88 of Cr. P C.

Mr. Yunus, counsel for Mr. Amirdoola (applicant) suggested that contempt of court proceedings might be started against Mr. Mathur. Justice Ismail remarked that that could be done at any time Mathur appeared before the Court. Justice Collister then dictated the order of the Court. His Lordship directed that warrants be reissued to District Magistrate. They also directed the proclamation be published by registrar of this Court under Section 87 Cr. P. C. and at the same time order of attachment of his (Mathur's) movable and immovable property be issued to the District Magistrate, Cawnpore under Section 88 Cr P C.

The Registrar will immediately report to this bench if Brij Mohan Mathur appears before him on the date specified by him under Section 88 (1) Cr. P C. or in any date within that period. Thereafter or at any time when warrants may be executed date be fixed for hearing of this Court.

Their Lordships referred to their previous order dated 27th October wherein they wrote that in all circumstances they were satisfied that Mr. Mathur deliberately avoided compliance with the order of the Court. Their Lordships also referred to the report of District Magistrate.

Mr. Mathur is still absconding and there is no trace to be found.

RIGHT TO STRIKE FETTERED

Jamnadas Mehta On Trade Bill Controversy

POONA, (By Mail.)

"No piece of legislation has received so much attention from the public; nor has any measure occupied so much time of a Legislative Body in India as the Industrial Disputes Bill, which was read for the third time in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the 4th instant. The controversy which it excited and the heated debates which were a feature of this Bill were unparalleled in living memories."

Thus declared Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, addressing a crowded public meeting on the Shanwara grounds on the "Trades Disputes Bill and After" under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar.

"The Bill proceeds," added Mr. Mehta, "in an entirely wrong way in making strikes illegal, while negotiations are going on, and in visiting them with severe punishment. Not only are the strikers to be fined, but those who 'instigate and incite the strikes or do any act in furtherance of the strikes' including the giving of a morsel of food to the wives and children of the workers will have to go to jail. The right of strike is fettered both before and during negotiations. It is allowed only for two months after the negotiations are over. Truly speaking, the right to strike is taken away for eighteen months after the application of the Bill to any industry and subsequently it is allowed only for two out of every six months."—United Press.

Hunger-Strike Ends In Calcutta Jails

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The three-day hunger-strike by the political prisoners in Dum Dum and Alipore Central Jails "as a protest against their treatment in jails" ended this morning. The number of prisoners on strike was over two-hundred.—A. P.

2,35,000 Congress Members In C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

Over 2,35,000 primary members of the Congress have been enrolled throughout the Central Provinces and Berar this year. This figure represents a rise of nearly 200 per cent. over last year's membership.

Firing Again In Dhenkanal

Two Killed And Several Injured: Sequel To Midnight Raids

CUTTACK, Nov. 14.

Reports received here indicate that there was firing for the seventh time in village Kandarsingha in Dhenkanal State resulting in two deaths and several injured.

It is stated that one dead body has been carried by the State officials and some of the injured persons were admitted to the Angul Hospital.

It transpires that at midnight on November 11 the State police reached the village, woke up the villagers and arrested some persons. Meantime other villagers cried aloud thinking the police to be thieves whereupon the villagers living in the neighbouring areas rushed to the spot when it is alleged, police opened fire.—United Press.

SITUATION IN STATES INTOLERABLE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, a member of the Congress Working Committee, who interviewed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose yesterday in connection with the situation in Orissa States, in an interview with the "United Press", said:—

"The Orissa Government have embarked upon two main constructive schemes, namely, the opium protection programme in Balasore and village industries programme for the whole of Orissa. Both these schemes are being vigorously carried out and these are sure to prove of great success in the near future.

INTOLERABLE SITUATION

"But the greatest handicap that has been embarrassing the people and the Government of Orissa is the intolerable situation in the States, especially in Dhenkanal, Talcher and Athgarh, where popular movements for redress of grievances are being suppressed by sheer military force of the Government of India. It is a common fact that the Rulers of small States of Orissa are not Sovereign States. They derive their authority from the Political Department and are required to act according to the latter's directions. For all practical purposes, the Political Department may be said to carry on the administration in the smaller States of Orissa.

SUPPRESSION IN STATES.

"The relation between the States' people and the people of Orissa is so close and intimate that none can remain unaffected with what happens to the other. The ruthless suppression of legitimate popular movements in the States has its repercussions in British Orissa, and public opinion has its pressure on the popular Government in Orissa. It is not unlikely that the Political Department, instead of bringing the administration in the States in line with that in British Orissa, may bring indirect pressure to bear on the Orissa Government to fall in line with their methods I cannot imagine how the socalled Provincial Autonomy will work in such a contingency if it arises."—United Press

PATWARI SYSTEM TO GO

BAREILLY, Nov. 14.

It is understood that a scheme for the abolition of the Patwari system in the United Provinces is under consideration of the Government of United Provinces.

It is stated that the Patwaris, who number about 25,000 in all, have incurred the displeasure of the Government by their 'dishonesty and corruption.'

This scheme is understood to be a part of the new 'economic drive' by the U. P. Government. The abolition of Patwari system will result in the saving of about Rs. 70,00,000.—United Press.

SATYAGRAHA THREAT

Garhwalis' Demand For Motor Road

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD: November 14.

THE U. P. GOVERNMENT IS FACED WITH QUITE A NOVEL FORM OF AGITATION IN GARHWAL DISTRICT. THE AGITATION IS BEING LED BY CONGRESSMEN TO PROTEST AGAINST NON-CONSTRUCTION OF A MOTOR ROAD CONNECTING CERTAIN IMPORTANT TOWNS IN GARHWAL.

It appears that in interior, Garhwal has no roads of modern type and the citizens have been demanding for a long time that roads should be constructed for them. Their prayers, however, have gone unheeded so far.

The members of the Garhwal District Board have resigned, including its Chairman. The Deputy Commissioner has been instructed by the Government to take over the charge of the District Board. The District Congress Committee has been dissolved, all members having resigned. All members of the Garhwal Rural Development Association have resigned excepting its Chairman, Rai Bahadur Pt. Tara Dutt Gairola, who had to face an excited mob of black flag demonstrators shouting slogans. All members of Srinagar Town Area Committee, including its Chairman, has resigned as also the two non-official members of the Lansdowne Cantonment Board. The two M.L.A.'s representing the District in the Provincial Assembly have asked for a fortnight's time for tendering their resignations.

At a mass meeting of Garhwalis a resolution to launch Satyagraha with a view to compel the U. P. Government to accede to their demand for a trunk motor road was passed.

The form which the civil disobedience threat will take is refusal to pay five-anna excess in the land tax which provides income of Rs. 92,000 to the Government. Mr. P. S. Negi, M.L.A., met the Premier, who, while expressing sympathy with the difficulties of the people, expressed the view that Satyagraha at this stage would be very inadvisable. He, however, advised Garhwalis to await the Government's decision.

U. P. PRESS COMMITTEE

No Reorganisation Contemplated, Says Press Note

The attention of the United Provinces Government has been drawn to a paragraph published in the "Hindustan Times" and the "Leader" stating that the Government proposes to reorganise the Press Consultative Committee and change its personnel. The report is entirely without foundation, says a Press note issued by the Director of Public Information, U.P.

The Minister for Public Information explained, while addressing the inaugural meeting of the Committee, that it was open to the Committee to co-opt any journalist whose assistance and advice may be considered useful.

No further changes in the organisation or in the personnel of the Committee are contemplated.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman, Congress Parliamentary sub-Committee, left for Wardha this evening.

He will stay at Wardha till November 18 During his stay he will consult Gandhiji about some outstanding problems including the Rajkot Satyagraha. He returns to Bombay on 19th morning.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI COMMITTEE

Progress In Hindi-Urdu Vocabulary

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PATNA, Nov. 12.

Much progress has been made with the work of the Hindustani Committee's which had been appointed by the Government of Bihar last year to evolve out a common standard of language and vocabulary which may serve as the national language of India being a 'via media' between Hindi and Urdu.

Five thousand Hindustani terms have been collected with their respective Hindi and Urdu synonyms which will be placed before the next meeting of the Committee which is to be held on December 6 under the Chairmanship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who is acting as the Chairman of the Committee in place of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Maulana Abdul Haq has also considerably advanced in his work of compiling a dictionary in Hindustani.

A deputation of the Haj Pilgrims Advisory Non-official Committee, Bombay, waited yesterday upon the Hon. Sir Jagdish Prasad, Education Member, Government of India, in connection with the Haj Pilgrim Traffic.

Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Flit has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit—and refuse all substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. Be sure the soldier is on the tin.

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KM-3

Bihar Women's Tribute To Kemal

Support To Mrs. Subbaroyan's Divorce Bill

PATNA, Nov 14.

Resolutions relating to the social and educational uplift of women were passed today by the Bihar constituent of the All-India Women's Conference which ended its two-day session. Mrs Anusuyabai Kale, Deputy Speaker of the C. P. Assembly, presided.

A resolution condoling the death of Kemal Ataturk was also passed, unanimously the Ataturk as a great leader who had granted the rights of equality to women and freed them from the evil custom of purdah.

The conference condemned the purdah system as restraining women from attaining good health, education and culture and demanded its abolition, as soon as possible.

The conference urged women's organisations to arrange for the training of women in small industries and to organise them on co-operative lines for the production and marketing of such products; in this connection the conference asked the Bihar Government to admit girls to industrial schools, which are at present open only to boys. The conference suggested that industrial classes should be attached to primary and other schools run by the Government.

Another resolution supported the principles underlying the Bill brought before the Central Legislature by Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan for the prevention of polygamy, while a second supported the principle of the Bill before the Bihar Legislature relating to the dowry system and requested the A.I.W.C. to give its backing to this important measure of social reform.

Lively discussion took place as to whether the principle of Dr. Deshmukh's bill on divorce, now before the Central Legislature, should be supported. The proposal was ultimately defeated by 16 to 16 votes, Mrs. Kale and Miss Bhalerao, among others, remaining neutral.—A. P.

presiding over the Bihar Women's Conference to-day.

"For the unity of the Nation," Mrs. Kale added, "we should have a common language. Hindustani has been accepted by our leaders as the national language of India. If we did not have a common language, I would not be able to convey my thoughts to you. It is essential, therefore, that those whose mother tongue is not Hindi should learn it."

"It is due to the darkness," she said, "of ignorance that the sun of prosperity cannot rise in our country. The percentage of literacy in India is very small and among women it is lesser still. The Britishers have been ruling over us well nigh 150 years. Today the Congress holds the reins of government in eight Provinces. Nation-building questions are now receiving more attention. The Wardha Education Scheme is before us and a ramification of that scheme called the Vidya Mandir scheme is being tried as an experimental measure in our province.

About Dr. Deshmukh's Divorce Bill she said that the Bill makes no provision for the maintenance of the wife after a divorce is obtained. The husband should be made to pay an allowance to the wife after divorce till she marries again. Likewise Dr. Deshmukh's Inheritance Bill provides for widows only. This privilege should be extended to all women —married, unmarried or widow.—United Press.

Mrs. Kale's Appeal At Bihar Women's Conference

PATNA: November 12.

"It stands to the credit of Indian woman that their representatives at the Round Table Conference or on the Franchise Committee did not demand special, separate or communal representation. We must remember that we, the children of the same Mother India, whatever our caste or religion. Our greatest duty is loyalty to the mother country," said Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale, Deputy Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly,

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AT GWALIOR

GWALIOR, Nov. 14.

The eighth session of the Gwalior Women's Conference was held at Gwalior under the presidentship of Lady Dhanwanta Mehta.

In her presidential address Lady Mehta urged the women of Gwalior to agitate and form public opinion for the removal of various social evils that existed in the country.

The Conference passed resolutions requesting the Gwalior Durbar to enforce a scheme of adult education, establish a teachers' training college for women and give joint electorate for peoples' representative in the Legislative Assembly, municipalities, local boards and proposed Federal Legislature.

In a message the Maharaja Scindia assured the conference of the Government support in all the useful activities of the Mahila Mandal, which led to the progress and advancement of Gwalior women.—A.P.

A group-photo taken on the occasion of the visit of Mr. T. E. Streatfield, Collector of Bombay City and Suburbs, to Dahisar a village near Borivli, in connection with the river bunding project. Photo shows Mr. Streatfield in the centre with Mr. Y. R., Tawde President of the Dahisar Village Punchayat, at his right and Mr. Jabir Ali, President, District Local Board, at his left.

Premier Kher among the Village Students at Shivapur, near Poona.

Opposition Backs Out Of Compromise Move

Premier's Offer On Trades Disputes Bill In Bombay Council

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Nov. 14.

The Bombay Legislative Council met to-day with the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, President in the chair, and resumed discussion of the second reading of Industrial Disputes Bill.

Mr. M. B. Virkar moved an amendment to clause 2, seeking to restrict the life of the Bill to five years only.

Mr. Deodhekar and Mr. S. C. Joshi supporting the amendment stated that as the bill was of a controversial nature and as even the Government could not claim perfection it was better that the duration of the Bill be limited.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher opposing the amendment stated that it was the Opposition's dilatory tactic and said that if it was otherwise, the real test thereof would be that, if the Opposition agreed to withdraw all their tabled amendments, Government might accept the present amendment. Messrs. Deodhekar and Joshi showed their readiness to let away all their amendment if Government agreed to limit the life of the Bill to five years.

The President intervening remarked that as the point was of importance, the Premier should be given some time to consider it and consult his colleagues in that respect.

HOUSE ADJOURNS FOR A WHILE.

Clause 2 was then left over.

Mr. S. C. Joshi moved an amendment to Clause 3 which the Hon. Mr. Kher stated was one of mere drafting.

The suggestion was at this time made that the House should be adjourned for a while to enable Government and the Opposition Members to meet informally and consider amendments together. It was also stated that this interval might be utilised to consider the Premier's offer consequent to Mr. Virkar's amendment.

The President agreed to the suggestion and adjourned the House for 1-3/4 hours.

JOSHI WITHDRAWS.

When the House reassembled after this interval, Mr. S. C. Joshi making a statement said that he was sorry for what he had said earlier in reply to the Premier's offer. It was only his personal view. Even if that offer had been accepted, namely that Government agree to limit the life of the Bill to five years and the Opposition to withdraw their amendments, he was going to oppose the third reading of the Bill to record Labour's protest against the measure. But during the interval, he had occasion to consult his colleagues, who were equally interested in Labour and it had been brought to his notice that this attitude of his might be construed as his compromising Labour interests against this Bill and showing that Labour had sealed their approval on the Bill. To avoid such a misunderstanding he might be allowed to move his amendments.

The Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, President remarked that the member had no reason to be sorry. He had given time to the House to enable both sides to sit together as at that time, the feeling seemed to prevail in the House that such interval might help to save time of the House which might otherwise be lost in discussion. It was a misfortune that by reason of other considerations or due to pressure from outside, an agreement had to be given a go by. Personally, he would be loathe to find any Member in the position which Mr. Joshi had now found himself. He could very well realise and appreciate his embarrassment and would not add to it. As for moving of amendments, the honourable member could move them. But at the same time he could accelerate their disposal by not taking time in discussing them. He could move them and have the verdict of the House on them and thus stand by his duty to his electors.

SECOND READING DISCUSSION GOES ON

The House then continued the consideration of the second reading of the Bill from the point at which it had been left prior to the recess and rejected Mr. Virkar's amendment, saying that the Bill should remain in force for five years.

RAPID PROGRESS

The House then proceeded with amendments which were disposed of in quick succession. Clause 3, to which no less than three dozen amendments had been tabled was carried much earlier than could have been expected, hardly half a dozen amendments, mostly verbal, being incorporated in it.

AMENDMENT LOST

Mr. S. C. Joshi's amendment to Clause 7, seeking to bring down the membership percentage for Unions, other than qualified, from 25 to 15 was thrown out after the House had divided on it—the first and last division during to-day's sitting.

At the instance of Mr. Frederick Stone, Hon. Mr. Kher agreed to incorporate in clause 24 an amendment to the effect that all members, and not only the President, as contained in the Clause as it stood, should be persons, who had been High Court Judges or were eligible for being appointed to that post.

The House had completed consideration of 25 clauses, when it adjourned till to-morrow.

EPIC STRUGGLES OF CHINA AND SPAIN DEPICTED

Films That You Must See

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says: "These films are not only of great topical interest but should especially appeal to the public. I hope suitable arrangements can be made soon for the display of these films in India."

The Shina-Aid Progressive Film Committee presents extremely precious films on the most topical subjects to-day,—China and Spain. Why China is sure of victory, you can realise, only if you see these films. China's crack troops, the famous Eighth Route Army, which was never photographed before, you see in "China Strikes Back" This film has running commentary in English—which is a classic in itself. Various phases of the Chinese struggle are depicted in these films: You hear the martial songs of China, you see the construction of the famous strategic route between China and Russian Turkestan. This reel is, perhaps, the most dynamic piece of art you ever have seen in films. You see the Chinese farmers changing with the time. You see the young China preparing to resist, i. e. to win. You see the most realistic manoeuvres. In short, you get a picture of China which you cannot get going through all the books available on China.

The "Spanish A. B. C." and "Behind the Spanish Lines" are the best pictures so far available on Spain. They are produced by Ivor Montagu—a great authority on films.

Babu Subash Chandra Bose says: "I am very happy to learn of the imported films depicting the epic struggles of the Chinese and Spanish people. The struggle in Spanish and China are full of lessons for the Indian people. These films should enable our people to catch the inspiration that is moving the masses of China and Spain and should strengthen the bonds that unite the oppressed peoples all over the world. I have been requested to become a Patron of the China-Aid Progressive Film Committee. I gladly do so."

The films will be shown at the West End Theatre on Sunday the 20th November at 10 in the morning.

Tickets available at the Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay, Mutual Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, and at the Theatre. Rates Rs. 5/12, 3/6, 2/4, 1/2, and As. 9.

Punjab Assembly Adjournment

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

In the Punjab Legislative Assembly to-day leave was granted by the House to an adjournment motion by Munshi Harilal to raise the question of the "failure of the local and district authorities of Multan to take an effective, preventive action in time to avert the recent serious communal clash and the consequences following the reform at Multan".

The Government opposed the motion for leave but as more than 35 members stood in their seats the speaker fixed 5 p. m. to-day for discussing the motion.

At question time, Mr. Manoharlal, minister for jails, replying to a question by Lala Dunichand said that there were three political prisoners at present detained in the Punjab Jails under the Bengal regulation and one under the Criminal Law Amendment.—A. P.

"HANDS OFF HEDJAZ"

Shaukat Ali's Novel Argument

(From A Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

Moulana Shaukat Ali in the course of a statement says "why is the Government of India showing discrimination in favour of the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company and giving them standing in Haj Pilgrims service. No Muslim who loves Hedjaz would tolerate any non-Muslim shipping company to establish its influence in that land.

It is a matter of shame to Indian Muslim Princes and other Muslim magnates that they have done nothing to start their own company. I have no enmity with the Scindia and would be glad, if other coastal shipping companies were killed and the entire coastal traffic was in hands of Indian companies. But I insist on the policy of "hands off from Hedjaz," so that there might not be future troubles and complications. I am giving notice for urgent meeting of Central Haj Committee in Delhi."

DIFFERENCES AMONG JAINS

(From A Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 14.

Messrs. Motichand J. Mehta, Juthabhai Vora, Kantilal Amarchand and other prominent members of the Bhavnagar Jain community held a meeting and opposed joining the Jain Swetambar Conference, owing to some difference of opinion on certain religious issue.

Mahatma's Portrait For Allahabad Senate

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

It is understood that the Allahadbad University Union has decided to place the portrait of Gandhiji in the Senate Hall. It is proposed to invite Maulana Abul Kalam Azad or Dr. Pattabhi to perform the unveiling ceremony on November 26.

a warm reception by Hamdi Saiful-Naser Pasha, ex-War Minister, Hefni Terzi Pasha, Najib Helali Bey, ex-Education Minister, Makram Obaid Pasha ex-Finance Minster, Sabri Abu-Alam, the well-known lawer of Cairo, Yousuf Jindi Bey, M.P., and other prominent Wafd members and was garlanded on behalf of Nahas Pasha. A large number of students were gathered at the station to welcome the great Indian leader.

About 30 members of Indian Association at Cairo Hindus and Muslims were present at the platforms of the station and garlanded Panditji on behalf of their community in Egypt. Pandit Jawaharlal in interview with a number of foreign and Egyptian Press men declared that no political significance attached to his visit to Cairo. The Pandit has also refused to say anything whether his visit to Egypt was connected with the Congress's invitation to Nahas Pasha to attend the forthcoming Congress's session or not. Pandit Jawaharlal is leaving Port-Said for India by "Strathnaver".

It is officially announced that H. M. King Farouk will open the Egyptian Parliament on November 19.

JAWAHARLAL IN CAIRO

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Cairo, and was accorded

TRIBES WHICH HAVE NOT YET SEEN A WHITE MAN

During an interview given to a number of reporters by the Dutch explorer and ethnologist, C. R. de Goeje, the latter made the following statement:

"I attached myself to a mission engaged for three years in marking out the frontier between Surinam and Brazil, and set myself the task of studying the language and customs of the Oayana Indians, who inhabit this border region in territory watered by the Marowijne and the Amazon. It is only a small tribe of about 600 people, but they have a language and civilisation quite peculiar to themselves.

"Starting from Paramaribo, we travelled up the river, which was greatly swollen (it was the rainy season), in pirogas paddled by Indians and negroes from the woods, and we reached Taponte, where I received a cordial welcome from the Oayana. I had visited this tribe 30 years previously, and the oldest members remembered me quite well, as I had then taken with me a large quantity of glass beads of which they are passionately fond. At this visit I also had a lot of glass beads, but I had also taken felling sabres, axes, scissors, as well as rubber toy, animals and trumpets, for the children.

The Indians built a palm leaf hut for me and said that they didn't quite understand what I had come to do, and wanted to know the purpose of my scribbling-block, on which I tried to write their language. The language of these Indians is very difficult, but nevertheless I succeeded in making out the grammar and compiling a dictionary.

The Oayana live in a very primitive style; they chiefly engage in hunting, fishing, and cultivation of the cassava root. They are not dangerous if left alone, but poisoned arrows are very popular with them, so that it is advisable to be on one's guard. When you penetrate farther into the interior, the Indians are exceedingly dangerous. There, may be found tribes that have not yet seen a white man, and these tribes are anything but friendly at first encounter, as the mission found out on several occasions.

In the end, I was stung by some insect, and as the wound refused to heal, I was obliged to return to civilisation, to have proper medical treatment. With regard to the climate, I stood it quite well. I took quinine every day, and in that way I escaped malaria, which is mortally dangerous in that region."

For all who go to countries where malaria reigns, quinine is as indispensable as bread. If the advice of the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations is taken, 6 grains of quinine constitute the daily dose throughout the fever season. Should a bout of malaria come on, for some reason or another, this can be cured by taking 15 to 20 grains of quinine per day during 5 to 7 days.

PAIN

All pains, whether due to headaches, toothaches, neuralgia or rheumatism, are promptly relieved by ANACIN. It also reduces the fever and discomfort associated with colds.

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ANACIN contains quinine

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PROUD RECORD OF INDIAN JOURNALISM

Attraction Of Life Of Perpetual Intellectual Adventure

THE RECORD OF INDIAN JOURNALISM, WHICH CLAIMS THE TOPMOST MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE, AS ITS OWN, was referred to by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, in the course of a talk in Hindustani on "Indian Journalism" from the Bombay Broadcasting Station.

He said:—

I am asked to speak to you today on Indian journalism. Indian journalism includes Anglo-Indian journalism, but I shall not refer to the latter, as it is not possible to do so without entering into a political controversy.

The most important point about Indian journalism is that it is and has to be, in many ways, different from journalism in Western countries. And this difference arises mainly from the political conditions of the country.

THEIR POLITICAL CHARACTER

Most of the Indian papers have been started and conducted by politicians not for profit, as is the case to a very great extent, in other countries, but for a political purpose. They have been looked upon not as a business proposition, but as instruments for enlarging the bounds of freedom in the country. The history of the movement for political freedom of the country has thus largely been the history of Indian journalism itself. The outstanding fact about Indian journalism is, therefore, the glorious part it has played in the struggle for India's freedom. Every journalist has reason to be proud of this record of Indian journalism. But this result has been brought about at no small financial sacrifice. The prosperity of a newspaper mainly depends on advertisements and Indian newspapers, for political reasons, which I need not mention here, did not secure the advertisement revenue which their circulation justified. Limitation of financial resources naturally reacted on the technical efficiency of Indian newspapers, not a few of which left much to be desired in what makes a modern newspaper which caters to the needs of every section of the public. But during recent years a great and remarkable change has come over Indian newspapers. It is being increasingly realised that it is possible to make Indian papers pay well as well as serve the cause of country's freedom. Advertisers have also realised the enormous potency of Indian newspapers as advertising media. Politicians are giving place to businessmen in the control of newspapers and increased financial resources and prosperity, have led to increasing improvement in technical efficiency and richer variety of features appealing to all classes of readers. So remarkable, indeed, has been the improvement that some of the Indian newspapers can justly claim a proud place among the best newspapers of the world.

MIRROR OF LIFE

The dominantly political character of Indian newspapers has saved them from some of the pitfalls into which newspapers in America and Britain have fallen. Indian journalism suffers from deficiencies and defects, but with rare exceptions, it does not resort to "stunts" which are a notorious feature of many American papers. Again, while it gives adequate importance, when necessary, to crime news of all kinds and revelations about domestic affairs of individuals, it does not again, with some exceptions, make them as do many papers in Britain, its principal and dominating feature. In this connection I am reminded of a saying attributed to the late Lord Northcliffe, that when a dog bites a man it is not news, but when a man bites a dog it is news. One may, to a considerable extent, accept this as a measure of the news value of an incident. But it is not a sufficient or exclusive measure. For if it were so a daily newspaper would be merely a record of extraordinary events. But the true function of a newspaper is not merely to record all extraordinary or exceptional events, but also to hold a mirror to life, as it is. And life as it is, consists of the doings of, and happenings to, the average men and women. And a newspaper, if it is truly to serve as a mirror of life, must record the deeds of the average men and women, give expression to their needs and aspirations, and by making virtue and goodness as news, encourage, guide and inspire them so that they may be able to lead happy, good and useful lives. And this, when all is said and done, is what the public wants a newspaper to do. Indian journalism, whose main characteristic is earnestness and a missionary zeal for reform, to a very large extent, satisfies this test.

INDIA'S PROUD RECORD

In most countries men eminent in public life have been journalists. But in this respect the record of Indian journalism is a specially proud one. It claims the topmost men in public life as its own. Mahatma Gandhi and the late Lokmanya Tilak have been makers of modern India to a much greater degree than any other individuals. Not a little of the great work they have done has been done by them as journalists. The late Sir Surendra Nath Bannerji, Mrs. Besant, Lala Lajpat Rai and Maulana Mohamed Ali were great journalists, and it is not generally known that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad won fame throughout Asia as a brilliant journalist before the Great War. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has always realised the power of journalism and is now regularly contributing articles to a newspaper.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Apart from these, Indian journalism has produced men, who dedicated their lives to it and through it rendered invaluable service to the country. Their names are well-known to every student of the history of Indian journalism—Kristodas Paul, Motilal Ghose, Kasturiranga Iyengar and Rangaswami Iyengar among the dead and K. Natarajan, C. Y. Chintamani, B. C. Horniman and Kali Nath Roy, who are all happily still with us. Their work is too well-known to need mention. I would rather draw your attention to that large army of men, most of them unknown to the public who have made and are making Indian journalism the power that it is.

The financial condition of Indian newspapers being what it has been, the profession of journalism, in the country, unlike other professions, has but very few prize-posts to offer to the men at the top. Of the rest the majority have to be content with incomes barely sufficient to make both ends meet, only a very few being able to lead a life of comparative ease and comfort. It is true some of these drift into journalism, because, for some reason or other, they find other avenues of employment closed to them. But the large majority of them enter the profession without any illusions about financial gain. They enter it because they are irresistably attracted to it for the advantage of a life of perpetual intellectual adventure, excitement or of service to the country and their fellowmen which it offers. Very few members of other profession work more strenuously and at greater cost to their health and comfort and with less financial remuneration than these men. The work itself is more than sufficient compensation to them, but they are sometimes disheartened not by the lack of appreciation of their work on the part of the public which they do not crave, but by the ascription of unworthy motives for what they do or fail to do for very valid reasons.

UNENVIABLE LOT

The journalists, through the newspapers daily come into contact with a much larger and varied section of the public than members of other profession and because they cannot simultaneously please or satisfy all, they are a much misunderstood band of workers and their lot vis-a-vis the public is hardly enviable.

May I take this opportunity of appealing for your sympathy and co-operation on their behalf, especially on behalf of the reporters, who are the keymen of a newspaper organisation? As journalists we are engaged in the pursuit of truth as we conceive it according to our light and to serve the country and our fellowmen. Treat us as your friends who are sincere in their desire to serve you and help us in our work which is yours as much as ours. Whether our work is efficient and fruitful depends on the co-operation we get from you as much as on our efforts.

THE SECRET OF CHAMPIONS

Good health is the first requisite

How often have we envied some man or woman who has climbed to the heights of fame. Ability, of course, is of great importance, but without good health, one can never achieve his ambitions.

For more than 50 years Waterbury's Compound has been an aid to perfect health for millions of men and women throughout the world. This time-tested tonic, rich in liver and malt extracts, as well as many other nourishing, health-building ingredients, invigorates, stimulates, brings new strength, new vitality. It fortifies the system, guards against disease, builds you up, keeps you fit. Pleasant tasting, too, Waterbury's Compound is a delightful way to better health.

KOHINOOR OF MARATHI STAGE

Tributes To Bal Gandharva

(From Our Correspondent)

JALGAON, (By Mail).

In acknowledging the debt of gratitude, the Brahamin Sangha paid a tribute to Mr. Narayanrao Rajahawnsa, alias Bal Gandharva, when a pleasant function was held in his honour in the Hall of the Sangha. A large crowd had assembled on the occasion and Sardar N. G. Patwardhan presided.

In eulogizing the services of Bal Gandharva to the Maharashtrian community in General and the Brahamin Sangha in particular, the President recalled this guest's acts of his generosity. He also referred to the pre-eminent historic talents of Bal Gandharva on the strength of which, he gave large sums of money to many charitable and benevolent institutions and concluded his address wishing a long life to the "Kohinoor of Marathi Stage".

Mr. D. G. Bhave, Advocate also referred to the generous and amiable qualities of Bal Gandharva which succoured many a deserving cause.

In reply, Bal Gandharva thanked for the honour done to him and drawing a graphic picture of the dying state of the histrionic art in Maharashtra, appealed to the younger generation to revigorate their forsaken child.

"BETTER LIVING" UNION

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Development touring the villages inaugurated a new kind of union at Barhni in Partabgarh District, known as "Better Living Union." The Minister emphasised the importance of the new institution as a democratic and co-operative body for conducting rural development activities. A rural cup will be presented to the best village in the district for its development activities.

Nagpur 'Varsity Court Election Results

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 12.

The following is the full list of candidates who came out successful in the elections to the Nagpur University Court which came off recently: The first 20 names are given in order of the marks secured:

1 Dr. G. L. Sharma 2 Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, 3 Mr. P. J. Registrar, 4 Mr. U. D. Pathak, 5 Mr. M. S. Aney 6 Dr. M. G. Patwardhan, 7 Mr. R. V. Kalikar, 8 Mr. N. K. Behere, 9 Mr. R. W. Fullay, 10 Mr. J. P. Jain, 11 Mr. P. A. Bambavale 12 Mr. W. R. Puranikay; 13 Dr W S Barlingay, 14 Mr U. P. Shrivastava 15 Mrs. Rambabai Tambe, 16 Mr. P. S. Bagadthey, 17 Mr. M. W Samud, 18 Mr. N. L. Inamdar, 19 Mr. H. N. Nene, 20 Mr. P. V. Dixit, 21 Mr. B. M. Pandit, 22 Mr. B. D. Kathaley, 23 B. V. Pradhan, 24 Mr. K. P. Dave, 25 Mr. M. N. Phadke, 26 Mr. N. Phirurker, 27 Mr. N. G. Oka, 28 R. N. Kayastha, 29 Mr. S. N. Deshpande and 30 Mr. S. P Haki.

Varneshramites Meet At Baramati

(From A Correspondent.)

BARAMATI, Nov. 13

The Poona District Varneshram Swarajya Sangh Conference was held at Baramati yesterday with Mr. M. C. Pandya as President. In his lengthy address to the Conference in English, Mr. Pandya deprecated attacks on Sanatan Dharma by all kinds of social reformers and social revolutionaries, defended caste system and condemned attacks on the Hindu family and marriage system.

Bihar Students On Strike

PATNA, Nov. 14.

Three students of the Bihar Vidyapith have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against the alleged expulsion of a fellow student.

The Vidyapith is situated in the premises of the Sadaqat Ashram, the Headquarters of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee. Babu Rajendra Prasad also resides there when he is in Patna. At present he is in his village home at Zeradai in Chapra District.—A. P.

The record number of three lakhs members have been enrolled by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee this year, superseding even the record of last year when 2,46,000 were enrolled. —United Press.

PROMOTING INTER-COMMUNAL HATRED

Anti-Hindi Agitator Sent To Jail

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted Mr. M. N. Muthukumaraswami Powlar, a prominent member of the anti-Hindi movement under Sec. 153 (A) I.P.C. and sentenced him to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused stood charged in respect of a speech delivered by him in August last in which he was alleged to have attempted to promote class and communal hatred and incite people to violence.—A. P.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY AT KARACHI

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Sind Provincial Congress Socialist Party and the Sind Provincial Trade Union Congress, a mass demonstration of workers took place on 7th instant to celebrate the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, when a huge procession went through the City and held a public meeting in Khalikdina Hall. Mr. Narayandas Bechar presided. The following resolution was passed.

"The mass demonstration of workers of Karachi desire to send their most fraternal greetings to their Russian Comrades on the Anniversary of Russian Revolution and establishment of Workers and Peasants' Republic and congratulate them for the all-round progress made by reason of which Russia becomes the most powerful State in the world".

"PAINFUL SURPRISE"

CUTTACK, Nov. 12.

The Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa, to-day characterised as "a painful surprise" the recent speech of the Raja Saheb of Seraikela, President of the Eastern States Agency.

The Raja Saheb is reported to have remarked that the Provinces had denied co-operation when the Rulers of the States had been "looking forward to closer co-operation."—A.P.

Delhi Olympic Entry Dates

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

At a meeting of the Delhi Olympic Association held at the Chelmsford Club yesterday it was decided that, in view of the requests from Bengal, Punjab, Mysore and other places for an extension of the last day of entry, the last day to be fixed as November 15 instead of November 10, as previously announced.—United press

Karnatak Education Conference

DHARWAR, Nov. 12.

In its general meeting held at Belgaum the K.P.C.C. adopted a resolution regarding educational planning in Karnatak and appointed Messrs R. R. Diwakar and Gudleppa Hallikeri as conveners of the conference.

It is proposed to convene the meeting at Dharwar on the 26th and 27th instant and invitations to leading educationists have been sent. It is likely that the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher the Prime Minister will attend the same. Various subjects in connection with planned education for Karnatak are going to be discussed.

Bhavnagar Notes

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 12

His Highness Maharajah of Bhavnagar arrived at Bhavnagar. He was enthusiastically received at Botad, Ningala, Dhola, Sihor and Bhavnagar Para stations.

Mahuva Nagarsheth invited His Highness to visit mahals and Dr. wan Saheb Anantradbhai who accepted this request added that His Highness wanted to invite all the Mahajans of every mahal at Bhavnagar in last week of November. He will probably visit mahals in December.

Port Manager Moorehead is resuming duties as Engineering Technical adviser in Dewan's office and Mr. Bhimjibhai is to be taken in Railway. Port Department is under the State Engineer.

S.S. Kalavati which could not sail owing to storm is sailing today.

The Merchant's Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, in a representation to the U.P. Government has strongly protested against the encouragement of agitation for the re-transfer of the Capital of United Provinces from Lucknow to Allahabad.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOCAL BODIES

Democratisation Plan For C. P.

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 13.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Government of the Central Provinces have decided to introduce adult franchise in municipal areas and provide for election of the Presidents of Municipal Committees directly by voters.

The Government, it is further understood, have decided that the removal of the Chairman of a Municipality can be made by a bare majority, but in such cases he would have the right to dissolve his committee and thus force a fresh election.

Government have also permitted the local bodies to spend money on the purchase of photographs of high personalities, presentation of civil addresses to distinguished guests and the hoisting of national flags.

All these decisions were taken on the basis of reconstruction of the local self-government scheme drafted by the Hon. Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, last year, wherein stress had been laid on the establishment of village republics.—United Press.

INCOME-TAX BILL

(Continued from Page 6).

posals of the Income Tax Codification Committee, 1936. It is contended that English law which taxes incomes from foreign business uncontrolled from England, on remittance basis encourages the healthy development of foreign trade, the Indian proposal aims at quite the opposite result to the disadvantage of the Nation

Principle

The Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court, Nagpur, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Koothanallur Muslim League consider that the proposal is not justified in principle. The latter two bodies think that Government of India do not offer any help or protection to Indians earning profit abroad and therefore Government have no right to impose taxes on the incomes not received into India. The Sindhi Merchants Association of Madras opposes the proposal as it discriminates against tax-payers earning income abroad by subjecting them to double taxation as compared with those earning their incomes in British India as they are immune from double taxation. It thinks that burden of taxation should be evenly distributed on all classes of communities.

Double Taxation Relief

The Silk Merchants Association and the Memon Merchants Association consider that the calculation of foreign profits will be for the most part fictitious owing to violent fluctuations in exchange.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce opposes the change from remittance basis to accrual basis as it is justified neither in principle now in practice and as India is not in a position to enforce Double income tax relief arrangements with other countries. It is contended by the Multani Shikarpura Bankers Association and the Silk Merchants Association of Bombay that whilst double tax relief arrangements obtain only with the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Burma and some Native States, Indian traders in other countries would be subjected to double taxation. The London Chamber of Commerce resists the proposed change in view of the move to abolish Double Income Tax Relief sooner or later and advises retention of the present system. The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, Bhandara opposes the change as it involves double taxation. Government of Bihar presumes that double tax relief will be provided simultaneously with the change in the basis of taxing foreign incomes, whilst the Government of Madras have no objection to reasonable D. I. T. relief being given wherever necessary.

Wet Famine In Berar

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

Reports received here from Berar show that signs of a wet famine due to untimely and excessive rains are in evidence. The Berar Provincial Congress recently discussed the condition of crops and decided that a deputation under the leadership of the Hon. Mr. Biyani should wait on the Minister for Land Revenue at Nagpur to urge the grant of liberal suspension and remission of land revenue.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Jim Mollison and Mrs. Phyllis Hussey have been married.—Reuter.

OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Rise In Indian Irons

Calcutta, Nov. 11.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following weekly review:—

The local stock exchange presented an animated appearance as a result of an improvement in American business. The outstanding feature of the period under review was a sustained rise in the price of Indian Iron and Steel which touched the level of Rs. 32 from Rs. 29/4 the closing price being in the region of 31/6. Though the transactions were mostly confined at bazar operators, a healthy enquiry from Bombay side was in evidence. The turnover was on a large scale and it seems bull operators have the situation well in hand. On all recessions, it would be advantageous to buy Iron and Steel shares as the potentialities for capital appreciation are immense. The trading condition is very satisfactory in consequence of rearmament programme being an accomplished fact for some years to go. Call it rearmament or defence but the fundamental fact of an increasing demand for pig iron and manufactured products cannot be ignored. Foreign markets are favourably influenced by an increase in the air rearmament programme. The Jute section though dull was by no means a weak market. The market is anxiously awaiting the developments in the negotiations for a voluntary settlement. The Coal section especially the Macneill group registered considerable gains in the prices. Equitable at 36/8, West Jamuria at 33/8, were the conspicuous features of the trading. It is rather difficult to account for the rise in Coal shares except on the ground of sympathetic rise.

JUTE.

The speculative Counter Howrah maving up to Rs 52 receded to 51/4. Kamarhatty hovered round 477, Kanknarrah 362, Anglo-India 315, Bally 164, Fort Gloster 460. Auckland were marked at 165, Lansdowne 147, Dalhousie 311, Standard 257, Naihati 302, Union 345. Belvedere changed hands at 340, Delta at 372. India came to business at 278 Kelvin 442. Among shares of small denominations, National were good at 21/4 Clive at 22/8, Reliance at 61, Nuddea at 39/12, Presidency at 3/8.

COTTON.

This section remained neglected. A deal in Elgin Mills was reported at 117, Muir Mills at 230. New Victoria Pref were in request around Rs. 4.

COAL.

All popular stocks were in request at advancing rates. Bengal touching 339, were easy at 337. Equitable doing upto 36/8 fell back to 36/4. West Jamuria jumping to 33/12 receded to 33/6. New Beerbhoom were marked at 19/8, Bokaro-Ramgurh at 16/4, Burrakur at 14/10, Raneegunj were priced at 34/4, Hurriladih at 16/4, Amalgamated were in request at 25/8, Union at 26/8, East Indian at 25/4. Aldih were a rising market business being done upto 5/2 the close being Rs. 5. Burradhemo were done at 3/6, Mundulpore at 9/12, Bhalgorah 4/12. Dhemo Main at 13, South Karanpura 5/4, Deoli at 7/10 Ex Div, Churulia at 1/10, Talcher at 1/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As indicated above, the Engineering group were a rising market. Indian Iron closed in the region of 31/8. Steel Corporation of Bengal ordinary were taken at 8/8. Burn and Co., ord. changed hands at 260. Indian Standard Wagon found buyers at Rs. 50, Indian Steel and Wire Products ordinary were in request at 350, Deferred at 254. Indian Galvanizing were done at 20/4 Hukumchand Steel ordinary remained unchanged at 7/12 In mining shares, Burma Corporation were freely dealt in around 6/10. Indian Copper 2/9, consolidated Tin changed hands in fair numbers around 6/12, the closing price being a shade easier quoting 6/11. B B. Petroleum were quoted at 3/9, Indo-Burma Petroleum ord. were good at 110. In Paper Mills Star Paper were marked at 7/4, Mysore Paper at 11/8, Bengal Paper at 92. B I. C. remained unchanged at 3/2, Dunlop Rubber ord. good at 15/10, Indian National Air wages Prefd. ord. found sunport at 10, Rhotas Industries at 26. Tide Water Oil changed hands at 12/8, Indian Cabbles at 10/4, Midnapore Zemindary improved to 77. I.G.N. were steady at 101. In Sugar shares a quiet undertone was in evidence. Buland and Raza were however steady the former doing at 13/12 and the latter at 13/6. Bararee Coke were priced at Rs. 18. Indian Wood Products improved to 24/12. Bengal Telephone ord. charged hands at 18/4, Reserve Bank round 115.

Selling Representatives:

Messrs. FULCHAND & SONS, 373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

(1) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, New Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi.

(2) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, Inside Panchkuva Gate. Ahmedabad

Stockists:—

1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Western India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road,
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

Widespread Demand For Dollars

UNSETTLED ATMOSPHERE ON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton displayed bullish sentiment due to higher Eastern cables but the dullness of Liverpool checked the enthusiasm. The easiness of securities contributed to the prevailing weakness.

EXCHANGES.

Sterling eased owing to greater pressure.

Franc improved on official support.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets presented dull feeling on Continental selling pressure, but Home Industrials showed upward trend.

Among Metals Tin improved to-day.

Gilt-edgeds displayed the weaker tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Nov 14

Previous closing	8.52
To-day's opening	8.58
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	8.56
Difference	+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Nov 14

Previous closing	4.85
To-day's opening	4.86
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	4.87
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1938	Rs. 160
July August	Rs. 162

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 14

The New York cotton exhibited declining tendency to-day following higher Eastern cables but dullness of Liverpool checked buyer's ardour with the result that prices subsequently lost early gains. Easiness of securities also contributed to the weakness.

Trading in March began at 8.58 or 2 points higher than the last close and fluctuated on scattered trade and foreign buying with some covering but reports thereafter slowed down on liquidation and increased hedging. Later, March eased to 8.54.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Nov 14

The local market was closed for the night session.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 14

The following were the opening ranges:—

December	(8.62/8.62) 8.67/8.67
January	(8.53/8.53) 8.58/8.58
March	(8.55/8.55) 8.58/8.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 14

American January	(4.83) 4.82
American March	(4.85) 4.85
Egyptian January	(7.73) 7.75
Egyptian March	(7.66) 7.63

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Nov 14

Indian Pekoe	(0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe	(1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop November December (£19 1/16 paid and value) £19 1/4 buyers

Dundee November (£22 1/2) £22 1/2

Lightning November (£21) £21

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 5/16 value

Forward January March (8 7/16 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay November December (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta November (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata November (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 9/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal December (£9 3/4 sellers) £9 11/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£214 1/4 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Firm) £216 1/4 buyers £216 3/4 sellers. Steady

Lead (£16 1/8 buyers £16 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) £16 1/4 buyers £16 5/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£52 1/4 to £53 1/4) £52 to £53

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov 14

Previous closing	4.73
To-day's opening	4.72 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.71 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov 14

Previous closing	4.73.78
To-day's opening	4.74.75
To-day's closing	4.70.31

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Nov 14

Previous closing	178.88
To-day's opening	178.81
To-day's closing	178.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 14

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.74.25 and then eased to 4.74.25 with the rate subsequently easing on further pressure to 4.71.31.

Franc opened at 178.81 and then improved to 178.76 on official support, subsequent movements being small and irregular.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16

Paris on Bombay (13.346) 13.345

New York on Bombay (35.43) 35.35

Berlin on Bombay (66 1/4) 66 1/4

London on Milan (90.66) 89.95

London on Shanghai (0-8) 0-8

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-6-8) £7-6-8

Silver (19 5/8d.) 19 11/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent.

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Nov 14

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"American trade and speculators bought. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 14

Spot	(19 5/8d) 19 11/16d+1/16
Forward	(19 5/16d) 19 3/8d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 14

Golds Bars Fine per ounce (£7-6-9) £7-6-8

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Nov 14

SILVER

Silver ready	50 14 0
Silver Magshar	50 13 0
Silver Posh	50 13 6

GOLD

Gold ready	36 11 6
Gold Magshar	36 11 9
Gold Posh	36 12 0
Sovereign	23 9 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 14

Wheat January	3 14 0
Wheat May	3 1 6
Linseed May	4 11 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 14

Liverpool wheat opened dull with March at 53 1/4d. The trading was quiet and uninteresting after quiet opening influenced by disappointing overseas markets and large shipment figures.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 14

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.64. Prices showed the steadier tendency but soon after the market gave way under scattered selling influenced by easiness of securities with the rate declining to 0.63 5/8.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Nov 14

Liverpool wheat closing quotation for December is 53 5/8d. The previous close was 53 3/4d.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 14

3 1/2 per cent Government paper nominal quotation is Rs. 98/8.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Bombay, Nov 14

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, November 3, £92 1/4
Friday, November 4, £92 1/2
Monday Nov. 7 £92 1/2
Tuesday Nov. 8, £92 1/2
Wednesday, Nov. 9, £92 1/4
Thursday, Nov. 10, £92 1/4
Friday, November 11, £92 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov 14
4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £98 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £92

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/4

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£108) £108

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £109 3/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£72 1/2) £72 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 1/8) £99 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/4) £105 1/4

5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 3/4) £109 5/8

2 1/2 per cent War Loan (£99 7/8) £99 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 3/4) £108 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 14

The London Stock Exchange was generally dull in the absence of any constructive news.

Giltedged securities showed easier tendency on selling pressure. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 i.e. five shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-0) 16-0

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (57-6) 57-6

Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/8) dol 5 3/8

Elec Music Industry (11-7 1/2) 11-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical (31-9) 31-9

Woolsworth New Ordinary (58-6) 57-7 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21) £20 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2

Unilever Ordinary (37-4 1/2) 37-4 1/2

Ford Motors (17-0) 17

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£43 1/4) £42 1/4

British American Tobacco Ordinary (102-6) 101-3

Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135-7 1/2) 134-4 1/2

P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (24-10 1/2) 24-6

Distillers (91-9) 91-9

Bredford Dye (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2

British Celanese (3-3) 3-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (35-0) 35-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (30-9) 30-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (24-9) 24-9

Inter Nickels (dol 60) dol 59 1/2

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (48-1 1/2) 49-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-3) 17-3

Donaro Tea (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2

Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-4 1/2) 30-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40-0) 41-3

Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9

Rio Tintos (£14 3/4) £14 3/4

East Rand Proprietors (56-3) 55

Rand Mines (£9 1/4) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£17 1/8) £16 7/8

Associated Portland Cement (81-9) 82-3

Trinidad Leasehold (90-7 1/2) 90-0

Sub Nigel (£12) £12

Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 29-4 1/2

Union Corporation (£8 5/8) £8 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-9) 23-9

Anglo Iranian (95-7 1/2) 94-4 1/2

Burma Oil (88-1 1/2) 86-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0

Shell Transport (85-7 1/2) 84-4 1/2

Royal Dutch (£38 1/2) £38 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£29) £28 3/4

London Midland and Ordinary (£13 1/8) £13 1/8

London North Eastern Def. (£2 3/8) £2 3/8

Southern Def (£13 1/8) £13 1/8

London Transport 5 per cent (£121 1/2) £121 1/2

London Transport 'C' (£75 3/4) £75 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 14

General Motors (dol 53 5/8) dol 52 1/8 Ex Div.

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 37 7/8) dol 36 7/8

U S Common New Stock (dol 70 3/8) dol 69 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 118) unquoted

EASY FEELING ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continental Fears On Nazi Developments

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 14

On the Stock Exchange the week-end European developments resulted in rather unsettled atmosphere and the prices in most sections eased in the absence of buying interest

On foreign exchanges early Paris demand for Francs, which was inspired by the Government's recovery measures, later gave way to wide-spread demand for dollars. The change of sentiment perplexed the market, but it is thought to reflect Continental fears that developments in Germany may hinder the policy of European appeasement.

Wall Street opened easy.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

To-day's Closing Quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	15/5
Punjab January	13/6
Desi American January	18/8/3
Tone Strong:—	
Wheat November	19/11
December	19/14
January	20/4/3
July	22/2/6
Tone Steady:—	
Gram November	27.11/6
December	27/11/9
January	28/0/3
July	23/12/6
Toria November	35/5
December	35/5
February	33/13
Cotton seed January	17/0/13
July	17/3/3

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Moderate Business In Jute

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Jutes ruled steady after weekend and moderate business was put through. In coals large volume of business took place with prices fully firm. Teas disclosed no special feature. In miscellaneous almost all speculative issues recorded sharp advances over their last closing figures and large and extensive business was put through. Government securities were unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—2-1/4 per cent loan 1948/52 99/6; 3-1/2 per cent G. P. 98/8.

Banks:—Central 30/6; Imperial fully paid 187 small lots; Do Conty 387 small lot; Reserve 116.

Cottons:—Kesoram 6/10; New Victoria Pref 4.

Coals:—Aldih 5/3; Bengal 345; Bengal Giridih 2/9; Bhalgora 5; Burrakur 14/14; Dhemo Main 13/10; Equitable 36/7; Hurriladih 15/13; Jainty Central 2/3; Katras Jherriah 28 Ex Div; New Bandeopuri 2; New Manbhoom 35/8 Parasea 1/2 small lot; Ranee Gunge 34/10; Searsole 5/5; South Karanpura 5/6; Union 26/12; West Jamuria 34; Amalgamated 26; Borrea 11/12; Burra Dhemo 4/4; Churulia 1/13; Khas Kajora Pref 10/14; Mundulpoor 10/4; Nazira 9/6 C Div: New Beerbhoom 19/6; North Damuda 5/6; Pench Valley 33/14; Seebpore 21; small lots; Taicher 1/5.

Jutes:—Bally Pref 133 small lots Belvedere 340; Dalhousie 310 small lots Howrah 51/13; Kamarhatty 480 Nuddea 38/8; Barnagore 133; Clive 21/14 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 609; Consolidated tin 7/8; Rhodesia Copper 1/9; Indian Copper 6/9; C Bengal Potteries 5/2; Alkali and Chemical Pref 112 small lot; Bengal Telephone Ordy 18/8; Rawalpindi Electric 24/4; Dalmia Cement Pref 96/8; Jubbulpore Electric 12/8 small lot; Burn and Company Ordy 280; Hukumchand Steel Ordy 8/3; Indian Iron 33/6; Britannia Engineering 1/2; Hukumchand Steel Defd 2; Kumardhubi Eng. Ordy 2/14; National Iron and Steel 4/12; Steel Products 3; Steel Corporation Ordy 8/14; Do Pref 97/8; Marshalls 1/15; Bihar Rice 1; B. I. Corporation Ordy 3/2; Do Pref 157; Indian Cables 10/8; Rohtas Industries Pref 135; Indo-Burma Petrol Ord 108/8 C Div; Orient Paper 8/4; Titaghur Paper Second Pref 104/8, Borelli 1.22-1/2; Digwarrah 7/4; Pajam 1.82-1/2 Cts; Telluk Anson 1.27-1/2 Cts, Tapah 1.82-1/2 Cts; Assam Saws 1/4; Carew and Company Old 12/1; Carew and Company New 11/1; Raza 13/15; Teas: Hasimara 39 small lots; Singell 60; Teesta Valley 23/6.

Debentures:—5-1/2 per cent 1938/53 Carew and Company 106/8 small lots; 3-1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 102/14; 5-1/4 per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 102.—A. P.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF POET VALLATHOL

The "Shashtipurthi" or sixtieth birthday of Mahakavi Vallathol, the chief poet of the Malayali renaissance fell on November 11, the Armistice day.

In the whole of Kerala, the occasion is being celebrated with a programme extending over four days.

The Malayali residents of Bombay also observed the poet's birthday on Sunday.

On the eleventh a telegram of felicitation was sent to the poet on behalf of the Malayali residents of Bombay.

On Sunday evening, a meeting was held at the Ramnarain Ruia College. Mrs. Kuriappan Joseph presided over the function.

A musical performance by Mr. P. Raghavan, a song in honour of the poet written by Mr. K. R. Menon, a Harikatha performance by Mr. V. P. C. Nayanar and the exhibition of a short movie reel, "Down to the sea in steamers," provided the artistic and entertainment portion of the programme.

Mrs. Joseph, in the course of her speech pointed out the contributions of the poet as a friend of the poor, as a nationalist and as a revivalist. She referred to his interest in the Kathakali, which had led to the founding of the Kerala Kalamandalam.

Other speeches on the various aspects of the poet's life and work were made by Mr. M. N. Kurup, Mr. K B. Panikkar and Mr. M. K. Rajah, a personal friend of the poet.

A special Souvenir had been brought out for the occasion. It carries a life sketch of the poet, a poem composed in honour of Vallathol by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and a message from the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

The Souvenir, among other things, says: "Vallathol's greatness as a poet lies largely in the originality of his style. He is unrivalled in the masterful handling of the Manipravala diction which is a happy blending of Sanskrit and Malayalam.

Harindranath concludes his poetic tributes with these stanzas:

Although youth's burning
threshold has been crossed
And you are brimming with an
aged hush,
Yet Poet Vallathol! you have not
lost
Youth's inmost visions of the
morning-blush.
You who have heralded a dawn
of power
For Kerala which lays on you a
claim;
Eternal frame now holds for you
its flower,
And Time in its long annals
writes your name.
Your songs are many, but your
songs unsung
Are many more—but sing them
all you must:
To-day you are but sixty—you
are young,—
You will yet score a century—we

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

the Maharashtra Mandal. The occasion was appropriately graced by the presence of the Maharanee of Baroda. She intended only to convey her blessings to those present—or so it must be presumed. For Her Highness did not remain at "Arya Bhawan", where the dinner was held for more than a few minutes. Accompanied by two English Aide-de-Camps, she arrived in time for the short meeting which preceded the dinner. She was welcomed by the organisers and a short address was presented to her. She must have been in a hurry for I am told that her signature in the visitors' book was followed by the date in her handwriting. Only instead of October Her Highness had scrolled August. Her departure was followed less formal convivialities. From there I went on to Bombay House, a short distance away where another circle of Indians, mostly Gujeratis, had gathered. Both Bombay House and Arya Bhawan, where another Diwali celebration was held the next evening, made brave attempt to look as Indian as possible. The rows of electric lights, oil lamps and candles, festooned the front of the house and on the pavement outside and at the entrance there were all the traditional Hindu decorations, faithfully carried out. Naturally these strange goings on aroused much interest in the neighbourhood and a good part of Hampstead learnt about Diwali and its significance for the first time.

Jawaharlal's Party

This week also marks the departure of Jawaharlal from London. He was seen off at the Victoria station on Thursday night by a large number of Indian students and residents in London. His daughter, Indira, is accompanying him. She is now much better in health and is said to be returning to India in order to completely recuperate. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, also, I hear, is getting on very well at the Clinic in Purley and will be quite fit again by the time she flies back to India, which will be in about ten days or so.

Before Jawaharlal left London, he had a small party at his flat and all those who had been working at the India League and helping to organise the various meetings and conferences which have been held here to enable Jawaharlal to state all sides of the Indian case, were his guests at this party. Indira poured out tea and Jawaharlal handed round some very delicious-looking pastries. The whole atmosphere was very informal and friendly. Jawaharlal chatted with most of these present and in particular thanked the English comrades who had volunteered their services to the India League and had cheerfully shouldered all the drudgery inseparable from large conferences.

Students' Gathering

Another unusual gathering at which Jawaharlal spoke was a conference of students who are doing political work in association with the India League. The conference was held at Gower-street and Jawaharlal stressed the great importance of students learning to work in an orderly and disciplined manner. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. N. M. Joshi. But with the exception of these two speakers and Mr. Krishna Menon (in the chair) all those who participated in it were students. Their speeches were all most business-like and efficient. No time was wasted in idle talk or hair-splitting discussions. The various methods of political work that could be usually undertaken by students were considered one by one and the conference speedily made up its mind as to the lines on which each particular question should be tackled. The conference was not intended to, nor did it result in the formation of any new students organisation. It was universally recognised that the various existing student bodies, foremost of which is the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, are playing a very useful role. The object of the meeting, in so far as these particular organisations are concerned, was in fact to consider how best the work of these organisations could be strengthened and stimulated.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Nov 14

Ralli Bros ss Montesanto of 3699 reg tons, Captain S. H. Garibaldi arrived from Genoa via Naples, Massowa and Magadiscio in water ballast.

L Edwards ss Almkerk of 4046 reg tons, Captain C J H Wyker arrived from Rotterdam via Hamburg, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Karachi and Kathiawar Ports with general cargo.

B I S N ss Gazana of 3191 reg tons, Captain H S Graham arrived from Karachi with cargo of cotton.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D ss Badarpur of 4949 reg tons, Captain G Booth arrived from Rangoon via Karachi with bulk petroleum and general cargo.

Ralli Bros ss Iracania of 4615 reg tons Captain M Nicola arrived from Porbunder with seed and oil cake cargo.

B I S N ss Cranfield of 3213 reg tons, Captain C A Vaughan arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Cochin and Calicut with timber and general cargo.

Anchor Line ss Westmoor of 2638 reg tons, Captain W H Scott arrived from Port Lirie via Port Lincola with cargo of wheat.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalayamuna of 3080 reg tons, Captain P L Mathes arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

SAILED

P and O S N ss Kidderpore of 3263 reg tons, G D Stable sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 14-11-1938.

S S Conte (L T) for Europe and American Ports.

S S Binfield (M M) for Coast Ports Colombo and Calcutta.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov 14

2 Monte Santo 3699 Port Said 15-11 Ralli Bros.
3 Iracania 2905 Port Said 16-11 Ralli Bros.
6 Kidderpore 3263 Karachi 14-11 M M
8 City of Benares 6712 Karachi 17-11 J Finlay
15 Westmoor 2638 Australia 24-11 Anchor Line.
16 Gazana 3191 Kobe 18-11 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura 1896 Persian Gulf 16-11 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Jalabala 2211 Rangoon N F Scindia S N
G Victoria Marie 882 Malabar Coast 15-11 Merchant S N
H Hashemi 298 tons N F N F S Hassum
K Jalavihar 3381 N F N F Scindia S N
M Khosrou 2471 NF NF T Morrison
P/O Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 14-11 Merchant S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Narkunda 1-12-38 P and O S N
Carthage 8-12-38 P and O S N
Bhutan 3-12-38 P and O S N
Cathay 24-11-38 P and O S N
Lahore 23-11-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Kioto 2-12-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Dunkerk 18-11-38 K Nixon
Circassia 18-11-38 Anchor Line
Clan Murdoch 15-11-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Wertenfels 17-11-38 L Edwards
Almkerk 11-11-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Rinda 16-11-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-11-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 18-12-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamand 5-12-38 Lloyd Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Ranpura 26-11-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 16-11-38 L Triestino
Ryfuku Maru 28-11-38 O S Kaisya
Victoria 30-11-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 18-11-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 29-11-38 N Y Kaisha
Tosan Maru 24-11-38 O S Kaisha

FROM RANGOON

Cranfield 14-11-38 M M

FROM BASRA

Bankura 10-11-38 M M
Varela 12-11-38 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Strathden 19-11-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 10-12-38 M M
Takliwa 26-11-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 17-11-38 M M
Mito Maru 14-11-38 N Y Kaisha
Dalgoma 16-11-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathallan 3-12-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 10-12-38 P and O S N
Strathedan 19-11-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 24-11-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 22-11-38 P and O S N
Ranpura 26-11-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 12-11-38 Anchor Line
Britannia 18-11-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 21-11-38 J Finlay

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfels 14-11-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Garfield 17-11-38 F F Campbell
City of Bath 29-11-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-11-38 L Triestino
Hilda 12-11-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 30-11-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 19-12-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 5-12-38 L Triestino
Terukuni Maru 4-11-38 N Y Kaisya
Yofuku Maru 30-10-38 O S K
Gazana 18-11-38 B I S N
Bangalore 12-11-38 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 1-12-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 17-11-38 P and O S N
Westmoor 24-11-38 Anchor Line

FOR BASRA

Varela 17-11-38
Bankura 16-11-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 23-11-38 M M
Takliwa 7-12-38 M M

FOR PORT SAID

Iracania 16-11-38 Ralli Bros.

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwani 28-11-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Gharinda 8-11-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Khosrou 16-11-38 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 19-11-38 M M
Kidderpore 15-11-38 P and O S N
City of Benares 17-11-38 J Finlay
Britannia 12-11-38 Anchor Line

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S City of Worcester 11-11-38
S S Kidderpore 11-11-38
S S City of Benares 11-11-38
S S Netravati 12-11-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 12-11-38

EXPORTS

S S Gazana for Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 300 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 300 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 100 bales raw cotton Arjan Khimji.

For Kobe: 55 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 200 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 500 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 100 bales raw cotton K Poonja; 100 bales raw cotton Pehlavi Cotton; 100 bales raw cotton M Jetha; 140 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 100 bales raw cotton Dwarkadas; 500 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 601 bales raw cotton Kotak.

S S City of Benares for Liverpool: 28 bales wool raw F Janmahomed; 47 bs cotton raw N Rajaram.

IMPORTS

M/S Ehrenfels Agents L Edwards from Hamburg: 48 cases machinery; 134 dms bleaching powder; 140 cases camphor powder, 1112 cts tiles, 43 cases padlocks; 136 coils lead pipes; 113 cases dyes dry; 145 bundles sewing machines; 45 rings motor car pneum covers; 132 cases hurricane lanterns; 106 kegs chemicals harmless; 94 cases lamp cheap tin iron; 75 pcs earthenware; 99 bundles brass rods; 375 pcs timber aspenlogs; 185 cases school slates; 107 coils brass wire; 60 tubes printing ink; 50 cases medicines; 88 bales cardboards; 620 bales paper; 50 drums caustic potash; 115 cases beer; 55 cases globes;

From Bremen: 53 cases brass tubes; 182 cases iron hinges; 56 bales cycle tyres; 50 d/bags barytes; 200 bags tiles, 217 cases beer; 234 ise motor car pneu covers; 84 bags bolts and nuts; 134 cases brass rods; 56 cases iron tubes; 125 bundles iron conduit tubes; 420 bdls y m sheets; 256 cases y m circles; 24 unpacked motor cars.

From Antwerp: 151 D/Johns acetic; 70 cases tannim; 152 cases wire nails; 56 cases confy; 25 cases motor cycles; 51 cts sanitary ware; 59 bundles bearing plates; 50 d/bags farina; 1620 cases dyes dry; 91 coils stl wire; 100 casks glucose; 175 pcs stl poles; 134 coils copper wire; 139 cases window glass; 135 d/bags stl nuts; 100 bags stearine; 180 pairs wheels on axles; 100 casks hydrosulfite of sodium; 600 bags chalk; 85 pcs m s joists; 116; cases elect wire cables; 104 cases chemicals; 100 bags sulphate of soda; 500 bags sulphur; 300 pieces zinc plates; 600 bundles baling hoops; 78 cases iron screws; 245 l/drums beer; 120 casks white portland cement; 65 bales boards; 200 pkgs m s hoops; 147 ise galvd plain iron sheets.

From Port Said: 67 cyl antydrous ammonia; 480 cases figs; 50 d/bags almonds.

From Genoa: 86 cases preserves; 75 cases camphor powder; 400 pieces asbestos cement flat sheets;

S S Br Sergeant Agents Anglo Iranian Oil Co from Abadan; 4622 tons diesel oil in bulk; 4058 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S S Mooltan Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Basle: 165 brls aniline colour; 47 cases elect cinema machy and parts; 49 kegs coal tar;

From London: 36 cases ovaltine; 50 cases cud meets; 52 cases elect machinery; 48 cases printing ink; 150 bales newspaper; 32 cases boric acid; 257 cases whisky.

From Paris: 50 brls picking bands; 156 nongs cardboard boxes.

From Limasol: 400 bags sweet almonds.

From Marseilles: 55 cases aluminium discs; 316 casks aniline colours; 50 brls lead ore; 150 bags almonds; 60 cases vermouth; 197 cases mineral water; 174 drums chemicals.

Larger Textiles Sales Assist New York Cotton Market

FREE MOVEMENT ANTICIPATED AT NINE CENTS LEVEL

Some Realising At Close

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

Evidence of larger textiles sales for the past week assisted the New York Cotton Market on Saturday which was also affected by the fact that the holding movement in the South was not broken with the growing belief that there will be no free movement of American Cotton until futures sell around nine cents.

The New York cotton market opened steady and advanced on higher Liverpool Cables, accumulation of trade and foreign buying orders, the absence of more than moderate hedge selling and liquidation and firmness of the Stock market. Prices later reacted partially on realising spot demand was moderate with offerings limited.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening March delivery was quoted 5 points up at 8.55 but reacted 3 points from the opening level and was quoted 8.52 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was improved buying and March was quoted 8.57 which was the highest level but prices again reacted and closed at a net rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 9.27c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate demand and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points Spot cotton prices were raised 3 points at 8.86c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with March 4.84. There was small Bombay buying and trade calling which absorbed light hedging. The market closed at a rise of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.86d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was barely steady. Giza futures advanced one point and Uppers closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points with spot cotton 6 points up at 6.46d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was active buying for Sakels which advanced 23 to 8 points. Ashmouni futures were quietly steady and closed unchanged to 5 points up.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., in their weekly report state:—

The U. S. A. Government's fourth Bureau Report on the American cotton crop was published on Tuesday last the 8th instant. The Report estimated the crop at 1,21,37,000 bales, yield at 219.7 lbs. per acre and the ginnings upto 1st November was shown to be of 1,01,25,000 bales. The day on which this Report was issued being the Election day in U. S. A. the New York markets remained closed.

The report shows the crop to be 75,000 bales less than the previous Report of October 8th, but as the general expectation was that this Report will show a larger crop than the last estimate the New York market which had been depressed by the pre-Bureau liquidation, is now again getting firm after the publication of the Report and also on the publication of the Election results.

U. S. A. ELECTIONS

The latest result available here of the elections to the U. S. A. Congress show that the Democratic Party has secured 261 seats in the House of Representative and 69 seats in the Senate, which compares with 328 and 76 seats secured respectively in the 1936 elections.

Although the members of President Roosevelt's party elected this year are less than in 1936, yet there will be no difficulty in continuing the New Deal programme as informed by President Roosevelt to newspapers there. This means that on this result also totally there remains the majority for President Roosevelt.

On this result of the elections to the Congress, the public feeling there has remained much better in the hope that these new members will be favourably inclined towards business.

LOAN COTTON

In spite of the near month deliveries having advanced to above 8-1/2 cents level, the reports received from U. S. A. still show that more cotton continues to go into Loan. As the cotton goes into Loan, there is felt scarcity of ready cotton, and so the spot market there remains more firm at present. Latest spot prices there are 9.18 (nominal) cents.

It is said that most of the Southern farmers have held up their cotton upto now. Either they will place this cotton into the Loan at lower prices or will sell it in the market if the market advances.

It is yet too early to imagine what policy the newly elected Congress will adopt about crop control for the next year and about giving Loan Bonus, etc. However, there is a probability of at least some changes being made in the programme for next year from the current year.

According to Mr. Garside's estimate domestic consumption of American cotton for the month of October was 5,30,000 bales. Thus there is no material change in consumption from the previous month.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (11-12 a.m.) ..... 8.57+07
N. Y. March Lowest (10-12 a.m.) ..... 8.52+02
Liverpool March Highest ..... 4.85+02
Liverpool March Lowest 4.83

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Market firm under influence loan which now hold roughly 2 1/2 million bales improved general trade condition including considerable pickup cloth sales crop estimate lower than expected but not important factor expect further gradual advance especially near months.

Fixing on buyers call Wall Street buying influenced by strength of securities reached on profit-taking good undertone.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Loan deliveries nearing three million. Certificated stock decreasing. Market reflects tight spot situation. Continue favour long position in July.

New York.—Business index continues higher. Elections encouraging. Expect heavy resistance cotton at about fifteen points higher. Suggest confine purchases on moderate recessions should market advance after December liquidation.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. New York cable:—

Republicans elected are liberals and committed to help farmers. Therefore while present law might be changed it will most likely continue to favour Agriculture.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received the following cable:—

Garside.—Revise world consumption foreign cottons last season 15500000 to 16635000, all 26430000 to 27565000, carry-over foreign 9429000 to 8960000, all 22081000 to 22512000. Loan stock now about 2300000. Domestic mills better. Domestic business better. Exports very poor.

PAID PRESIDENT OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange appointed on May 16, 1938, as their first salaried President, Mr. William McC. Martin, Jr., who was also their President before this date. His salary, as President, was fixed at dol 4,000 or Rs. 12,000 per month. He has been a member of the Exchange since 1931, a Governor since 1935. He is only 31 years old.

The special Committee which was appointed to make recommendations with regard to the Presidency had, for more than six weeks, made an exhaustive and careful canvass. It considered more than two hundred possibilities from the viewpoint of suitability and availability, having in mind the essential requirements of the office of President of the Exchange. It examined into the qualifications of a great many persons in business, finance, industry, in the field of education, and in the professions. After extensive study and search, the Special Committee was convinced that the selection of Mr. Martin was dictated by every consideration of personal equipment and capability. The Board of Governors, in accepting unanimously the recommendation of the Special Committee, had in mind Mr. Martin's administrative ability as demonstrated in the difficult period of transition through which he is guiding the Exchange so successfully, his qualities of leadership, his sound judgment, his vision and his fine public spirit.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Nov 14

Wheat	17,027	cwts.
Linseed	117	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	127	cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,111	cwts.
Poppyseed	71	cwts.
Groundnuts	16,514	cwts.
Rice	64,848	cwts.
Myrabollams	193	cwts.
Cottonseed	5,294	cwts.
Gram	3,339	cwts.
Joowar	1,759	cwts.
Barley	224	cwts.
Bajree	484	cwts.
Indian sugar	304	cwts.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September to 10th November 1938		208,750
Same time previous season		114,587
Exports from 1st September to 10th November 1938		
	1938	1937
United Kingdom	5,264	2,086
Continent	28,328	34,192
China	4,816	19,532
Japan	191,057	31,124
Coast Ports	9,051	18,517
U. S. A.	.....	..
	238,516	105,451
Total exports by rail, 1st September to 10th November 1938		58,560
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 10th November 1938		169,979
Same period last year		158,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th November 1938		670,475
Same time last year		544,761

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from Up-country from 1st September to 3rd November 1938		276,683
Same time previous season		157,629
Total cotton shipped from 1st September to 27th October 1938		105,710
Same time previous year		64,219

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Following a rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 158/10 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 159/12 on general speculative buying and covering. Option premiums being small, there was moderate buying by option dealers. The general feeling is bullish and prices look like improving further but it is doubtful whether the advance will be carried too far as the crop is to be marketed. Later on there was scattered realising and prices were quoted at Rs. 159/6. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach April/May	Rs.	160	2 0
Broach J/A		162	2 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J		145	14 0
Oomra March		146	4 0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J		122	8 0
Bengal March		123	14 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov 14

Bengal Superfine 124/25 Nov +7 Dec +5
Bengal Fine 121/22 Nov +5 Dec +3 1/2
Bengal F G 118/19
C P 1 149/50 Nov +17 Dec +15
C P 2 147/48 Nov +8 Dec +6
Arvi 147/48
Amraoti 144/46
Ellichpur 145/47
Berar 146/47 Nov +5 Dec +3
Khandesh 139/41 Nov —2 Dec —4
Jalna Sailu 139/41
Burwah Sanavad 146/47
Khandwa 146/47
Harda Khirkiya 146/47
Mathia 125/30 Dec —11
Malkapur 141/43
Broach 145/52 Feb +2 1/2 March +1
Punjab 4 F Feb No/Dc
Punjab 289 F Feb +55
Sindh N T 184/89 Feb +45

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov. 14.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	12-11-38	This year	Last year
Khandesh		426	613
Central India	1,070	26,176	
Barsi and Nagar	170	4,116	767
Hyderabad Gaorani		254	
Berar	539	6,358	125
Central Provinces	306	9,727	48
Total Oomras	2,085	47,057	1,553
Dholera	173	24,429	1,465
N W Provinces		2	459
Rajputana	37	2,335	
Sind Punjab	1,227	27,394	37,265
Broach	322	9,358	1,406
Coompta and Dharwar		7,164	4,668
Westerns Northerns	88	5,767	723
Cocoanada			12
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	51	1,387	369
American	503	512	317
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,105	92,037	73,046
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	4	6	258
Total	6,610	217,448	121,991

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 10th Nov

In full-pressed bales

	12-11-38	This year	Last year
Europe	213	33,592	36,278
Japan and China	2,114	195,873	50,698
Coast Ports		9,051	18,517
Up-country by Rail		58,560	63,553
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		7,262	809
Total	2,327	304,338	169,813

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 12-11-38	2375000	4439000
Receipts yesterday 12-11-38	55000	29000
Exports to date 12-11-38	1314000	2106000
Stock at Ports 12-11-38	3203000	3234000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-11-38	3502000	2385000
Stock at Liverpool 11-11-38	1098000	781000
Visible Supply 12-11-38	8074000	7199000
Quantity in sight 12-11-38	5850000	8016000
Quantity out of sight 12-11-38	3441000	8698000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 11th November 2,088

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938 ..... 210.838
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 117,023

Increase 93,815

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Dec. 82 Jan. 96 March 100 May 118 July 129 Oct. 132 at Cross Rate 4.73.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 158/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.83 51 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1939 160/8—Liverpool July 1939 4.82 Rs. 49 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 158/8—New York May 8.34 Rs. 37 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.73.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1939 160/8—New York July 8.21 Rs. 32 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.73.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Nov. 12.

SAKEL—		
November		13.99+23
January		14.24+ 8
March		14.43+11
ASHMOUNI—		
December		11.10+ 1
February		11.18+ 4
GIZA—		
November		13.98— 0
January		14.09+ 1
March		14.17+ 1

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 14.

On Saturday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £7-6-9. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged and dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.73. London silver quotations were unchanged. Speculators bought and sold. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 0.8 1/16. London Bombay spot parity is Rs. 51-15-6 and forward Rs. 51-4-0.

The local market was fairly steady to-day with a slightly better enquiry for both gold and silver but in the absence of any important business fluctuations were narrow.

GOLD

Ready		36	11 0
Kartak		—	
Magsar		36	11 3
Posh		36	11 6

SILVER

Ready		50	12 0
Kartak		50	12 0
Magsar		50	12 6
Posh		50	12 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Nov 14

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	41-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs.	50-0-0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Nov 12

December	£9-15-0
January	£9-13-9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Nov 14

Castorseeds May—			
Opening		27	15 0
Highest		28	5 0
Lowest		27	15 0
Closing		28	4 0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening		26	5 0
Highest		26	6 0
Lowest		26	3 6
Closing		26	3 6
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening		19	15 0
Highest		20	4 0
Lowest		19	15 0
Closing		20	3 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov 12

December	53 3/4d.
March	53 5/8d.
May	53 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov 12

December	dol 0.63 7/8
May	dol 0.66
July	dol 0.65 7/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Nov 14

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	4 0
Shipment December		5	7 0
Shipment March		5	11 0
Shipment Aug Sept		5	15 0
Kesar		14	8 0
Saraya		14	6 0
Java Spot		F	6.10

New York Sugar

New York, Nov 12

January	2.07
March	2.68
May	2.12
July	2.14

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Our Sugar Market for Java Sugar ruled steady during the week and prices fluctuated within very narrow limits of about 1 anna per cwt. However at the close the market was firm and prices advanced by about 1 to 1 1/2 anna per cwt. Java market was reported steady and 'Nivas' limits for India remained unchanged.

Our market for Indian Sugars ruled steady throughout the week with narrow fluctuations of about an anna per cwt. Arrivals of Indian Sugars in Bombay during the month of October 1938 estimated at about 86,500 bags as compared with 39361 and 67883 bags during the same month in 1937 and 1936 respectively.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Shipment December Rs. 5-7-6 per cwt. Conf. Terms.
Shipment March Rs. 5-11-6 per cwt. Conf. Terms.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-13-6 per cwt. Conf. Terms.
Britannia Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16-9-0 per cwt.
Indian Sugars:—
Ready Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-10-0 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

GIZA—	
Spot	8.18+3.
November	7.57+1.
January	7.73+1.
March	7.66+1.
May	7.62+1.
Giza No. 2.	
January	7.84+1.
March	7.85—0.
May	7.82—0.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.46+6.
November	6.30+2.
January	6.32+2.
March	6.33+2.
May	6.35+2.
July	6.36+2.
October	6.24+3.
November	6.16+3.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov. 14.

November	204.40+40
December	204.10
January	203.80+80
February	203.90

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Nov. 14.

January	53.70
February	53.70

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 14.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	93/8
2 3/4 per cent 1949/52 Loan	99/10
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	111/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/14
3 per cent 1963/65	98/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/6
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1969/70 Loan	111/6
4 1/2 per cent 1958/60 Loan	119
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/2

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	116/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	130

Note:—Prices unchanged and Holiday appearance

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 14.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 1/16 April/October
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 284 1/2
Bank's buying T T 281 1/4
Bank's buying D D 280 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,315
Bank's buying T T 1,349
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 5/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 3/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 87
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.72.93 12th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 14th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/16 14th inst.
Java/London 8.72 1/2 14th inst.
London/Paris 178.88 12th inst.
London/Belgium 28.00 1/4 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.89 1/2 12th inst.
London/Berlin 11.82 3/4 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.41 3/8 12th inst.
London/New York 4.73.78 12th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.74 12th inst.
London/Italy 90.06 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-6-7 1/2 11th inst.
Gold £7-6-9 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 to 9/16 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 11th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 12th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent
6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easy

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 12.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	40
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	20
Electric Bond Common	13 1/2
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	63
United Corpn.	3 7/8
Int. Tel. and Tel.	10
Int. Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	66 1/2
American Tel and Tel	149 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	475
Western Union Tel.	28 1/2
New York Central Rly.	21 1/2
Union Pacific Rly.	97
Texas Corp.	45 3/4
Electric Boat	12
Alaska Juneau	10
Eagle Picher	14
United States Steel	70 7/8
Crucible Steel	44
Ludlum Steel	30
National Steel	82
Republic Steel	25
United S. Smelting	67
Steel Co., of Canada	76
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	57 1/4
General Motors	53 1/2
General Electric	47 3/4
Radio Corp	8 1/2
Consolidated Oil	9
Imperial Oil of Canada	18
Phillips Pet. Oil	42
Socony Oil	14
Chase Bank	32 3/4
National City Bank	25 1/4
Westinghouse Electric	125
Allis Chalmers	53

Turnover 1 million shares. Temporary profit-taking advisable particularly in Steels and Motors.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Broach A/M. 1939 op. 158 5/8; highest 158 3/4; lowest 158; closing 158 3/4.

Broach J/A. op. 160 1/2; highest 160 3/4; lowest 160; closing 160 5/8.

Oomra D/J. op 144 1/4; highest 144 1/2; lowest 144; closing 144 3/8.

Oomra March op. 144 1/8; highest 144 3/4; lowest 141 1/8; closing 144 7/8.

Bengal D/J. op 120 3/4; highest 121 3/8; lowest 120 3/4; closing 121 3/8.

Bengal March op 121 1/2; highest 122 5/8; lowest 121 1/2; closing 122 5/8.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-11-38) Rs. 2 1/4

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 Rs. 9 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 14

Stock Exchange Entirely Closed

FIRM WALL STREET ADVICES INDICATE RISING TENDENCY

BOMBAY: November 14.

To-day being monthly "Valan" the local Stock Exchange was entirely closed and no business in either forward or cash sections was reported.

The general feeling continues bullish and Bulls are hoping to see substantial advances in Tata Steel shares and even some ardent Operators hope to see Tata Steel Ordinary shares selling at about Rs. 500 next year. It is too early to hold such extreme views and no Rome can be built up in a day.

It is true that the world trade is improving and the present improvement looks like continuing for about four months and naturally there will be steady rise in share values, but in the absence of any undue speculative activity, we can only hope for more orderly markets.

On Saturday the Wall-Street Market was firm on continued encouraging trade reports and a more cheerful outlook for the coming session of the U. S. A. Congress, which meets somewhere in January. U. S. Steel shares advanced dollars 1-3/4 and Anaconda dol. 3/8.

Although no business was done to-day Tata Steel Dfds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1,550.

LONDON RUBBER STEADY

Stocks Likely To Be Reduced

London, Nov. 2.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson in their weekly report state:—

On Thursday of last week the Market was rather steadier and prices improved 1/8d. all-round on the day. On Friday the tendency was easier and part of the improvement was lost. After a steady day on Saturday the Market on Monday opened dull but steadied slightly during the day. Yesterday a quiet opening was followed by a firmer tone in the afternoon on some Continental buying orders. The New York Market also turned firmer and some orders were sent to London from New York. This morning the tone is quieter again and prices are barely steady at yesterday's levels.

The highest price at which business has been done in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 8 3/8d. per lb. done on Thursday and Friday and the lowest 8 1/4d. per lb. done on Monday and Tuesday. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 8 5/16d. per lb. Spot is 1/16d. per lb higher on the week. The forward positions show no change.

Towards the end of last week and again, we believe, on Monday, some of the French and Dutch producers marketed moderate quantities in London for delivery or shipment over next year. No important quantities changed hands and in the prevailing uncertainty it would have been difficult to place more than moderate amounts.

It does not seem probable that there will be any important movement until the result of the meeting on 15th November is known. In the meantime the Market is likely to remain narrow and any orders either to buy or to sell a few hundred tons will be apt to have a disproportionate effect on prices.

We suppose that so long as the course of the Market is dependent on the decisions of the Regulation Committee we are bound to have somewhat lengthy periods of uncertainty when business is apt to come almost to a standstill.

Until the future of the industry is on much sounder ground than it is at present one must recognise the wisdom of coming to decision covering periods of only three months at a time. Perhaps later on when stocks have been reduced to normal and prices put on a sounder basis one may be able to welcome decisions covering longer periods ahead.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS.

So far only the gross figure of shipments for the month of October has been published. These amount to 42,294 tons which is about 20,000 tons over the amount exportable from the regulated area. This implies either heavy imports or a big reduction in port stocks or perhaps both.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER REGULATION COMMITTEE.

"The Financial News" published a special article on Monday in which the writer, anticipating that stocks by the end of the current year will be reduced to 460,000 tons and taking an optimistic view of American consumption in the first quarter of next year, makes out a case for an increase in the exportable percentage to 50 for January/March.

Our own view is that we will go out of this year with stocks at not less than 490,000 tons and probably in view of the continued heavy shipments from the East they may be as high as 500,000 tons.

Neither can we agree with the thesis that because consumption has risen from 209,000 tons in the first quarter of this year by gradual stages and is likely to exceed 230,000 tons in the fourth quarter, there is a probability that it will rise to as much as 250,000 tons in the first quarter of next year. Even that figure however would still only reduce stocks at the end of March to between 440,000 and 450,000 tons which is well above the 400,000 tons taken by the writer as a "normal" stock.

With one part of the article we are in the main in agreement.

It reads as follows:—

EXPORTS.

"As for the possibility that prices will fail to improve adequately if the exportable percentage is raised to 50 during January-March, instead of being kept at 45, it is perhaps important to take note of the fact that observers in Mincing Lane are emphasising the merits of the lower figure. Close followers of the market cannot have failed in the past to notice that where the Committee's actions have run counter to the advice of Mincing Lane, subsequent events have often shown that the market was right and the Committee wrong. The reason seems to be that the market has had a clearer idea of the importance of getting stocks down to a proper basis with reasonable promptitude."

Our only quarrel with this paragraph would be that majority opinion in Mincing Lane is not merely that prices would "fail to improve adequately." One must add that most of those in the Market believe that if the percentage is raised prices will suffer such a serious setback as may very easily destroy a large part of the good which has been done and which, whatever the Committee might later see fit to do to remedy matters, may possibly result in the average price for 1939 coming out 1d. per lb. or more below what it will do if the Committee adhere to the policy of reducing stocks as rapidly as possible to a normal figure, say about 460,000 tons. As we stated last week it may, in the absence of a very substantial increase in consumption in January/March, take a further three months at 45 per cent. to achieve this reduction.

SMALL DECLINE IN INDIAN SUGAR PRICES

Small Sales Of Ready

Bombay, Nov. 8.

JAVA SUGAR.

Inspite of the further rise of 2 3/4d in London Terminal market, making in all 6 1/2d per cwt from the beginning of the month local market for Java sugar has remained practically unchanged with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. Business was very restricted as the buyers were indifferent and preferred to confine their business according to demand from Out Ports. There was no outside buying interest but on the contrary there was some pressure of sales for December shipment. On the whole there was an advance of about 1 anna in July/Sept. while other positions were unchanged. Java market in the mean time, was reported steady and no business was reported for India on account of continued disparity between Java and local quotations. Locally there was limited turnover between dealers which was mainly confined to liquidation of December or transfer of December to March at a premium of 4 to 4 1/2 per cwt. Small business was also done for August/September on the basis of Rs. 5-12-3 and at the close tone of the market was steady with quiet undertone.

INDIAN SUGAR.

Local market for Indian sugar continued to remain quiet with business confined to ready sales only. Prices on the whole are lower by 1/2 to 1 anna as compared with last week. Local stocks are heavy and holders are endeavouring to clear present commitments against the approach of new season's production. Cawnpore market was reported steady and prices ruling in the local market being lower, fresh business is not possible at present. It is generally expected that there will be a short production next season but buyers are not prepared to enter into fresh commitments pending some indication of the policy to be adopted by the syndicate and Control Board which bodies are holding meetings in Lucknow shortly. Further deterrent against forward business is the Central Govt's decision regarding protection. Arrivals during the week were estimated at 1200 tons and stocks at 8000 tons as against 1200 tons and 2900 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal market, there was an all-round advance of 3 points. On the London Terminal market there was further sharp advance of 2 3/4d in all positions. Java market was reported steady with hardly any change in Exporters quotations. "Nivas" limits for India were unchanged but it was reported that limits were raised for western destinations by 15 to 20 points which may presumably be due to recent sharp advance in London market.

KARACHI AND CALCUTTA.

There was no interest in Java sugar and quotations are simply nominal. Calcutta market was reported easier owing to buyers being unwilling to operate due to heavy arrival and lack of demand. At the close tone of the market was steady. Karachi market was reported quiet with somewhat easier tendency owing to heavy stocks and arrival of unsold consignments.

GENERAL.

Local market for Java sugar is likely to remain steady and fluctuate round about the present level of prices as long as there is no change in Java market. Tendency of the market at the close was uncertain.

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Regd. No. B 1065

ASK FOR INDO-BALM CURES ALL ACHES & PAINS KARNIK BROS, BOMBAY4

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1938

SATYAGRAHA IN HYDERABAD STATE

Sjt. Govindrao Nanal, leader of the Hyderabad State Congress Satyagraha Movement.

Swami Ramanand (inset), first Dictator of Hyderabad State Congress, addressing a public meeting on the Satyagraha Movement.

(From left): Dictator Babulal, (2) Sixth Dictator, Mr. Rupjee with another worker and (3) the eighth Dictator Mr. Jasani, who have all been arrested.

Women volunteers being taken away in Police van: (Right) Red Cross Volunteers ready to help the wounded.

(Left) First batch of Hyderabad State Congress Satyagrahis, led by Syt. Govindrao Nanal (Centre). (Right) Second batch of Satyagrahis, led by Sw ami Ramanand, (Centre).

Chudgar Explains Why He Defied Magistrate's Order

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Nov. 13.

Mr. P. L. Chudgar made the following statement before the court at the trial on Nov. 10.

I submit the following explanation of my conduct in disobeying the order:

I have disobeyed the order. My reasons are that the order is based upon grounds which are not supportable by facts.

It is a cloak under which the executive authority of the State have disguised their determination to suppress the free expression of public opinion; it amounts to a denial of the elementary rights of the citizen and is an attempt to crush the natural movement for freedom by brute force.

Law in Rajkot State as in far too many similar Indian States, is nothing but the arbitrary will of a despot expressed in writing and asserted by means of force in the form of organized police and backed by similar and much more powerful force of British Imperialism masquerading as Paramount Power, such law has no recognized sanction of the free and willing consent of the people behind it.

It is the imperative duty of every honest, self-respecting and conscientious citizen to refuse to submit to rule resting upon mere brute force and to sacrifice his all to substitute popular government responsible to the chosen representatives of the people.

The arbitrary and autocratic rule in Rajkot has been intolerable for the past one month and more it is expressing itself in various oppressing forms and yesterday it revealed itself in all its nakedness; the Police under the very eyes of th District Magistrate and the Police Chief fell upon peaceful crowds of men and women and delivered several severe lathi charges which were most inhuman and brutal; the agony of those attacked was as stunning as it was blood-boiling, these, brutalities were perpetrated the whole day till midnight.

It is the imperative duty of every citizen to end such rule by all non-violent means in his power.

It is in pursuance of this duty that I have disobeyed the order and I shall cheerfully submit to the sentence which the Court may be placed to pass.

Lathi Charge On People

RAJKOT, Nov. 14.

Messrs. R. V. Patwari, ex-Dewan of Palanpur, Morvi and Gondal, H. N. Pandya, ex-Member of Rajkot State Council, K. M. Parekh, ex-President of the Rajkot Praja Pratinidhi Sabha, Ramji M. Doshi, President of the Kathiawar Bar Association and Mr. Nanulal Gandhi have issued a statement with regard to the alleged lathi charges by the police

The signatories say that they attended a meeting in order to ascertain for themselves the correctness of the allegations that the police charged the crowds with lathis without provocation.

The District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and a posse of police were present at the meeting. The meeting itself was peaceful and non-violent. The Magistrate declared it an unlawful assembly. Some of those who were present left the meeting. While they were dispersing, continues the statement, the police entered the road and charged the people with lathis. All of them were leaving the meeting and they all sustained injuries. They were shown to the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police. The two officers promised to inquire into the matter and take necessary steps.

The signatories conclude that there is no arrangement for the treatment of those who sustained lathi injuries.—A. P.

Kathiawar Bar's Telegram To Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Nov. 12.

The following telegram was sent to the Viceroy by the Kathiawar Bar Association:—

85,000 people of Rajkot State have launched absolutely non-violent movement against maladministration of Virawala—since long, as their patience was exhausted and no other course left open. Durbar practically a puppet even now in the hands of Mr. Virawala. Present Council also under his influence and that of his nephew the Police Superintendent against whom the people have serious charges. Rajkot people have a right to inquire if the paramount power do exist. Has His Majesty the Emperor reversed the findings of the Butler Committee? Actions of Rajkot State authorities are devoid of humanity. Pray read the "Times," "Chronicle" "Samachar" and "Janmabhoomi" of 9th and 10th. No exaggeration, no misstatement.

The Council have not the impertinence to deny any fact. Please appoint independent special officer to inquire on the 9th and 10th. No less than 250 persons including our mothers, wives and children fell victims to lathi charges. Hartal continues. Our patience has been strained to the farthest extent. If Thakore Saheb is unwilling to follow the advice of the Government of India, pray take away his powers, abolish the present Council establish responsible government and order thorough investigation of Mr. Virawala's maladministration. Pray advise Sir P. Cadell to settle through Sardar Vallabhbhai and Dhaber finally who are trusted by the people as their leaders and advisers. Pray acknowledge.

R. V. Patvari. Kathiawar Bar Association.

Kathiawar Bar Association's Resolutions

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Nov. 12.

Under the auspices of the Kathiawar Bar Association, a meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. R. V. Patvari on Mr. Ramjibhai's premises at 5 p.m. when 30 members were present and following resolutions were passed:

(1) This meeting of the members of the Bar of Rajkot congratulate Messrs. U. N. Dhaber, C. N. Shah, P. L. Chudgar members of the Bar for the part taken by them in the heroic struggle of the people of Rajkot for securing Responsible Government and for their exemplary sacrifices in courting arrests, imprisonments, and consequent great hardships in furtherance of the aforesaid object.

(2) This meeting of the members of the Bar protest against the promulgation by the District Magistrate, Rajkot, of the order under Sec. 144 Cr. Pro. Code, dated 9th instant, prohibiting public meetings, processions, etc. although in the opinion of this meeting there was no justification for issuing the same as the people of Rajkot have been peaceful and non-violent throughout.

(3) It strongly condemns the barbarous and brutal frequent lathi charges made on the 9th, and 10th instant on no less than 250 persons including ladies and children in spite of the fact that the people were absolutely non-violent and were meekly suffering the same.

(4) It authorises the president to despatch the above telegrams to His Excellency the Crown Representative, the Resident, W. I. A. and Sir P. Cadell.

BARISAL.—Reports are being received here from different quarters of the district of an extensive outbreak of malarial fever It is stated the disease has broken out in epidemic form in several villages in South Bakarganj.

The District Health Officer has already distributed 700 pounds of quinine among the sufferers, but the spread of the disease is yet to be checked. A further consignment of 1,000 pounds of quinine has been indented by the District Board for grappling with the alarming situation.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *GUNMAN'S BLUFF*

TRAILING CONNORS TO SLICK MORRELL'S APARTMENT, WADE AND DONAVAN GET INTO A JAM....
8-15
IF THEM LIGHTS HADN'T GONE OUT WE'D A GOT CONNORS EASY!
ENOUGH - WE'LL GET HIM LATER/ WHEN WE GET UP TO MY PLACE ON THE SIXTH FLOOR WE'LL FIGURE OUT HOW!
TH' TOP OF THE SHAFT'S COMIN' CLOSE, WADE ---- IT'LL FLATTEN US LIKE PANCAKES!
AN' IF WE DROP DOWN ON SLICK AND HIS MOB, THEY'LL LET DAYLIGHT THRU US/ LOOKS LIKE ----
I GOT IT, DONAVAN/ SEE THIS GREASE ON THE CABLE?
HEY, WHAT'S THIS?

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